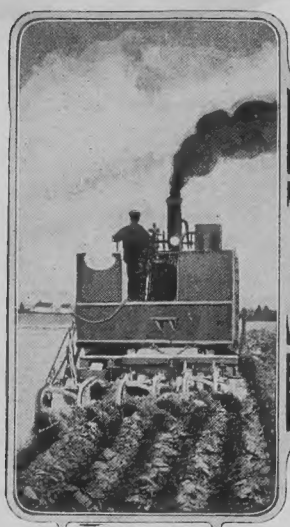


The NOR-WEST FARMER

Stanley Rackham Mar 12
Box 117
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH

Vol. 29 No. 10

THE PIONEER FARM PAPER OF WESTERN CANADA.

WINNIPEG, CANADA. Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers. MAY 20, 1910

JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANGS

4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 Bottoms

BIG PLOWS FOR A BIG COUNTRY

Why Turn a Single Furrow when you can Turn from 4 to 14 Furrows at the Same Time?

More John Deere Engine Gangs sold in Western Canada this past spring than ALL OTHER COMPETITIVE MAKES PUT TOGETHER. THERE ARE REASONS FOR THIS.

Canada is a country of big farms, big possibilities and big profits—if you are a big farmer.

A general couldn't fight much of a battle with one soldier, and a farmer can't raise much wheat with a one-furrow plow.

Get the Right Gang

Bottoms in pairs give great strength and make the plows run steady. The beams can be braced and each plow steadies the other. You notice these features on a two-bottom horse gang—you can't beat that construction.

Don't Clog

Curved frames give great clearance, and the JOHN DEERE Engine Gang will go through straw, trash, weeds and scrub where other gangs clog and cause trouble.

Screw Clevis

In addition to the regular clevis adjustment, each beam is fitted with a screw clevis when attached to the frame. A man can stand on the platform and adjust any one plow with a wrench while the engine and gang are working. This saves time and is a most important feature.

Works With Coulters

Rolling Coulters can be used on the JOHN DEERE Engine Gang just the same as on a sulky plow.

Level Platform

The platform is roomy, free from obstructions and so arranged that the levers are all in reach.

Standard Sizes

4 or 6 Plows on One Frame
6 or 8 Plows on One Frame
10 or 12 Plows on One Frame

Extension can be furnished for the 12-bottom frame allowing two more plows to be used, making 14.

Illustrated Booklet Free

Write us to-day for Free Booklet showing JOHN DEERE Gangs being used with all kinds of steam, oil and gasoline tractors. Don't fail to get this book and learn all about engine plowing. A post card will bring the book. Mention this paper when you write.

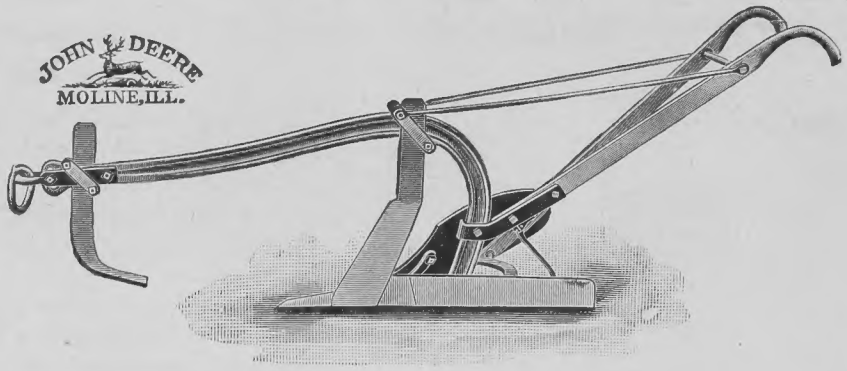
We carry a stock of Engine Gangs at Winnipeg and all of our Branch Houses. Orders promptly filled.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON EDMONTON

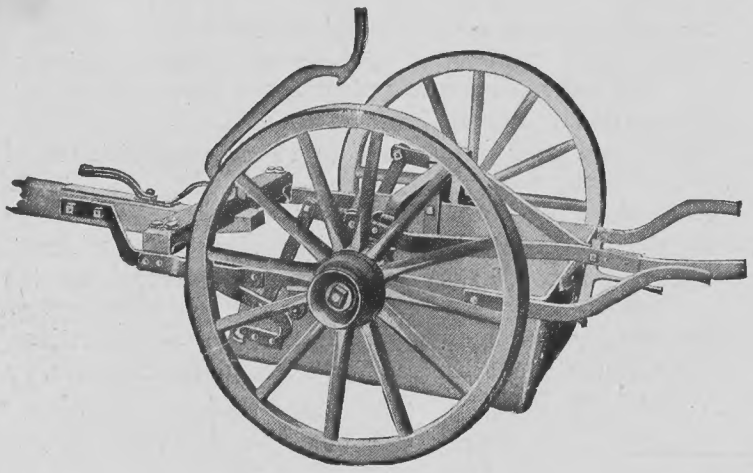
Road Building Machinery

We carry in stock a full line of Road Machines, Elevating Graders, Municipal and Railroad Scrapers, Plows and Wagons.

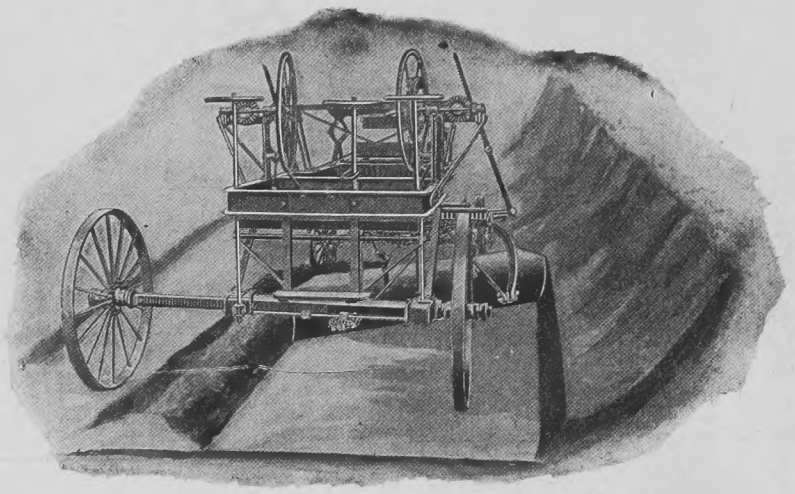


'Deere' Monitor Grading Plow.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST AND LITERATURE ON APPLICATION

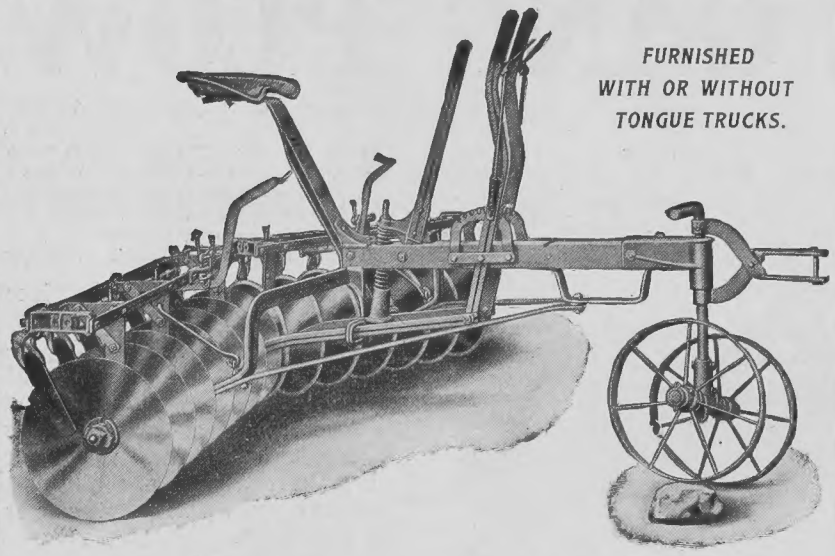


Western Wheel Scraper.



The American Western Reversible Road Machine.

Deere Model B Disc Harrow



FURNISHED WITH OR WITHOUT TONGUE TRUCKS.

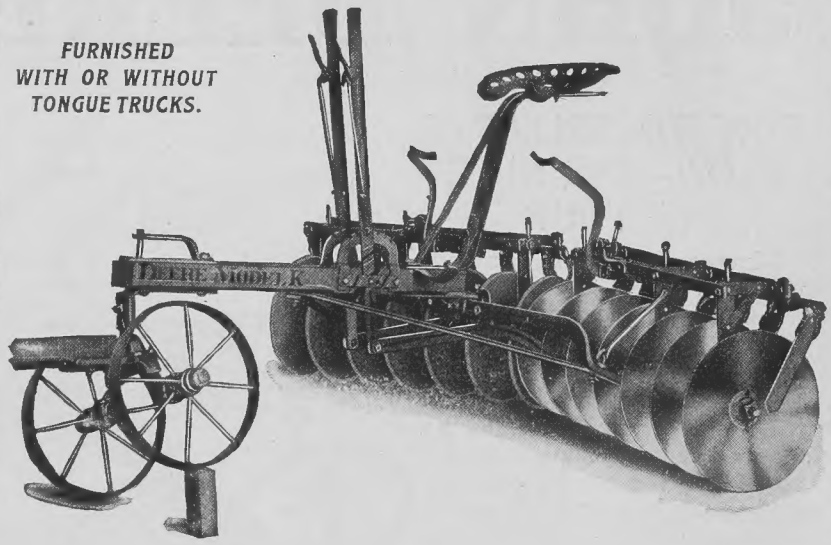
It is the Only Real Flexible Harrow

PROGRESSIVE Farmers know how much more satisfactory our **Model "B" Disc Harrow** does **its work** of **pulverizing** the soil **evenly**—without skipping rough places in the "middle"—because our **Third Lever** with **Spring Pressure Yoke** and **controlled** draw bars, enables you to **govern** your disc. They can't push up in centre, as with ordinary machines. You pull the lever and it locks automatically with discs **working** through dead furrows or over ridges always cultivating **thoroughly.** Special features besides superior malleable iron parts and **extra durable construction,** are : Easy, Double-Spring Seat—High Frame out of dust—Abjustable Disc Scrapers—Lighter Draft, etc.

Write for Catalogue

Deere Model K Disc Harrow

FURNISHED WITH OR WITHOUT TONGUE TRUCKS.



A STRONG substantial two-lever harrow, slightly lighter than Model "B" but having many of its points of superiority. **The Frame** is made from a single piece of heavy steel. The frame bars, crosstrees and braces are all steel, very securely riveted and bolted together.

The Scrapers are of the improved oscillating style, and can be easily removed or replaced. **Hard Maple** oil-soaked **bearings** are used on this harrow. **Disc Blades** are made of the every best quality steel, thoroughly polished and sharpened. Double **Angling Levers** on this harrow ensure a convenient machine for lapping lands and for hillside work.

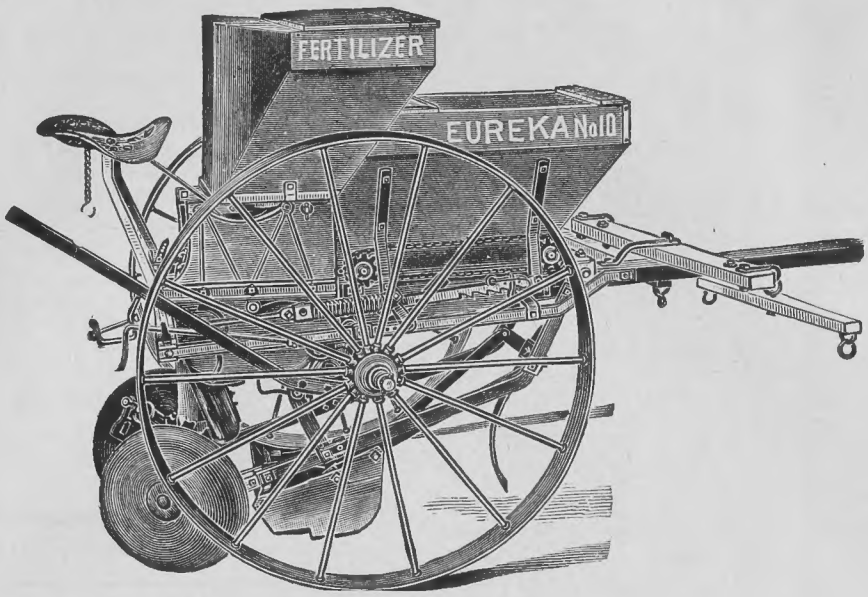
Write for Catalogue

Both of the above styles of Disc Harrows are excellent tools to pull behind a John Deere Engine Gang

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON EDMONTON

EUREKA POTATO PLANTER



No. 10 Eureka One Row, Two Horse, One Man Potato Planter.

FEATURES.

Light weight,—Main frame entirely of steel.
Lightest draft,—Wheels higher than other makes. Wide tire.
Under perfect control of driver. Does not require two men.
Seed pickers in plain view. No guessing about accuracy.
Plow placed directly under axle, and always runs at uniform depth.
Covering discs close to plow, insuring proper covering on side hills and uneven ground.
One lever puts machine in and out of gear and raises and lowers plow, discs and marker.
Planter is perfectly balanced. No neck weight.
Seed hopper feeds automatically to picker box.
Pickers work at **sides** of box, causing proper agitation of seed and more accurate planting than other styles.
Pickers do not squeeze or bruise the seed.
Quick and easy adjustment to change the distance of dropping seed.
All working parts of planter are in plain view.
Eureka planters are sold with or without fertilizer attachment.
Eureka Potato Planters have been manufactured for ten years.
Successfully used in all important potato growing sections.
No complicated mechanism. Low cost for maintenance.

LIGHT DRAFT
JOHN DEERE GANG PLOW

HOW TO SELECT A PLOW---THE RULE OF FOUR

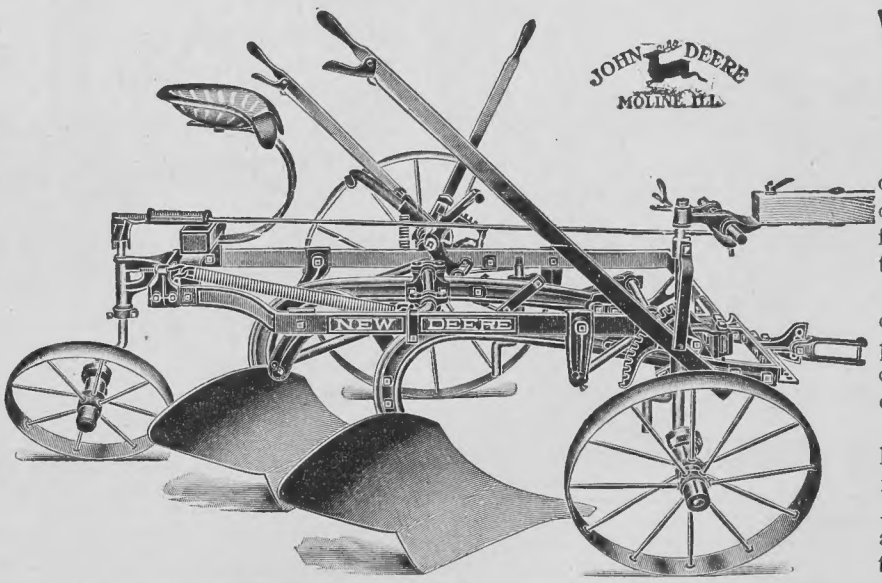
Plow quality does not improve with age.

An inferior plow does poorer work, is harder to pull, and costs more for repairs every year it is in use.

Because certain things about a plow cannot be changed for the better **after** you buy it, care and study **before** buying, is important.

Judging the real worth of a plow is not difficult if four things are kept in mind:

First—Quality of work.
Second—Ease of management.
Third—Lightness of draft.
Fourth—Strength and durability.



THE LIGHT DRAFT NEW DEERE—WHY IT PULLS EASY

Consider five things when judging the draft of a plow:

First—The shape of the bottom. **Second**—Material out of which it is made. **Third**—Equal weight on all the wheels.
Fourth—Proper adjustments. **Fifth**—Staunchness of the plow.

WHY THESE FOUR QUALITIES ARE THE TEST

First—Nothing takes the place of good work. Unless a plow does perfect work you cannot afford to own it, no matter what the price.

Second—Have regard for your own comfort—that pays. Get a plow that is easy to ride, and that can be operated with little effort on your part.

Third — Never work horses harder than necessary. Horseflesh and horse-feed cost money. An extra one-eighth horse power added to the draft will cost you the price of a plow—very soon.

Fourth—Repairs are expensive. A good plow lasts longer than a poor one.

Write for Literature, Prices and Terms.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

CALGARY REGINA **WINNIPEG** EDMONTON SASKATOON

Best Always is the Karn Piano

New Karn, Style A, Price $350.00

Handsomely finished in mahogany or walnut; 7⅓ octoves, 3 unisons, overstrung bass; full metal frame; height 4 feet 4 inches.

Not in one trifling instance does the Karn Company employ a detail in the construction of their matchless instruments that is not of the best that nature and human genius can produce, and their workshops are filled with the pick of the world's skilled craftsmen.

At distinctly wholesale factory prices you can have what is beyond all question the best piano that can be made and the most sweetly toned instrument that has ever been fashioned by human skill on terms of payment that will be no burden but a source of pleasure to make as they fall due.

From the first small payment on account, you have the entire use and freedom of the piano and the small amounts that go to make it your own for all time would never otherwise have been saved—they would have been frittered away and nothing left to remind you of them.

Would you prefer an Organ in the home? Then by all means

Get a Karn!

It is the most powerful, richly toned instrument built and is the household god in thousands of Canadian homes to-day.

Style C17, Special Price $110.00

Built in exquisite Gem Case, finely finished, six octaves, four sets of reeds. Splendid full tone.

Send post card at once to the

Karn-Morris Piano and Organ Co.

337 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

S. L. BARROWCLOUGH, Manager of Winnipeg Branch

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A SUGGESTION AND AN OFFER.

One of our subscribers at Borden, Sask., who is moving to Australia sends us some money to pay for his renewal in advance, and says:

"Although I am leaving this country, I consider your paper too valuable to a farmer (in whatever land he may be) to be done without."

This is the kind of thing we like— not that our subscribers move away but that they think the Nor'-West Farmer too valuable to be done without in any land.

We hold the same belief. There are thousands of men in Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere whose eyes and thoughts are upon Western Canada who would be glad to subscribe for this paper if they only knew about it. We know this. But they just need someone to introduce it.

So we make an offer. It is this: If any of our readers having friends, either in this country or elsewhere, into whose hands they would like to have a sample copy of this paper placed, will send us a post card request to send a copy or copies to such, we will be glad to do so. And at the same time we will regard such a request as a favor and a compliment.

Just think out your list and let us hear from you.

METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fireproof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
Manufacturers
Toronto & Winnipeg

Western Canada Factory:
797 Notre Dame Ave., - Winnipeg

(50)

Are You Tired :: OF :: Pitching Hay?

Louden's Junior Sling Carrier will rest You.

It will handle your hay, straw or sheaves with less labor and time than any other Hay Carrier made.

Our new illustrated catalogue will tell you about Hay Carriers, Stackers, Litter Carriers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, Barn Door Hangers, Pumps, etc.

Louden Hardware Specialty Co.

937 Logan Ave. Winnipeg

Land at Lipton

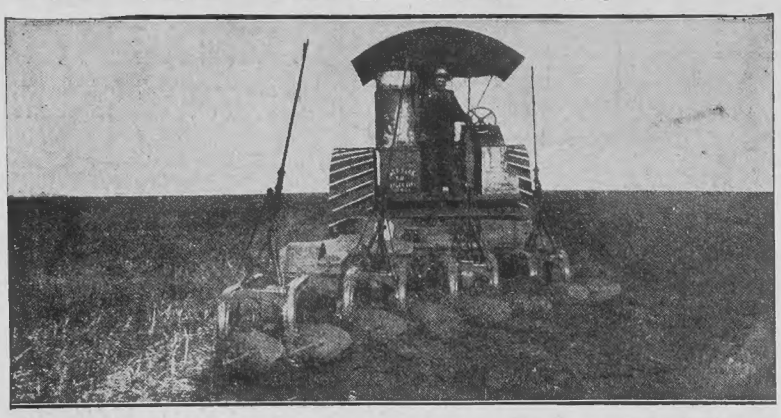
Advertiser has one of the best Sections of land in Canada, near Lipton, Sask., which he must realize on quickly. All first class stuff. No waste land—2 feet black loam on clay subsoil. Wheat on this section has yielded 35 to 40 bus. per acre. Within easy rail of C.P.R. and G.T.P. A rare opportunity, and will sell at very low figure for whole or part cash. Terms could be arranged with approved buyer.

Write to

W. T., c/o Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg

WHEN GETTING AN ENGINE, BUY ONE THAT WILL DO

EVERY JOB ON THE FARM



Fit and Fresh

All the Year Round is the

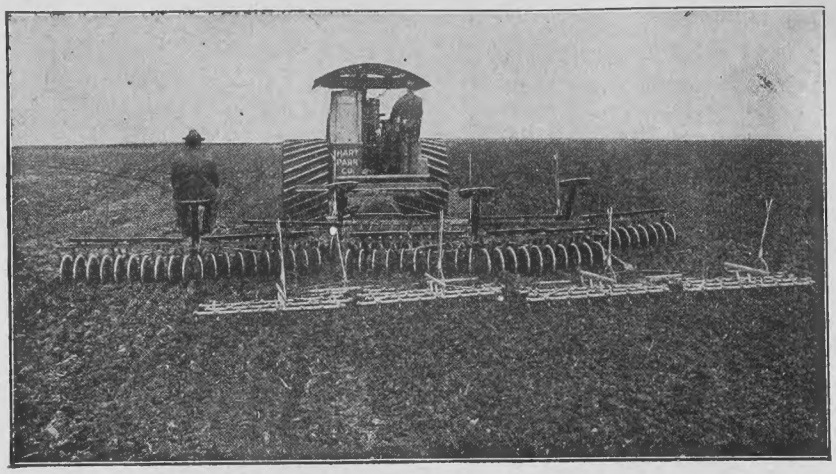
Hart-Parr Gas Tractor

BEST, MOST MODERN,

MOST DEPENDABLE POWER THAT MONEY CAN PURCHASE

THIS MODERN FARM HORSE

will undertake and complete in perfect shape every operation on the farm from the first breaking of the sod till the last bushel has been hauled to the elevator. Requires no steaming up, never gets exhausted or overheated and will work if required 24 hours a day, six days in every week all the year round. Write at once for all details to



28 Main St. HART-PARR COMPANY Portage la Prairie

The Chapin Co., Calgary, Alta.

FAMOUS FOR

Economy,

Efficiency

and

Durability

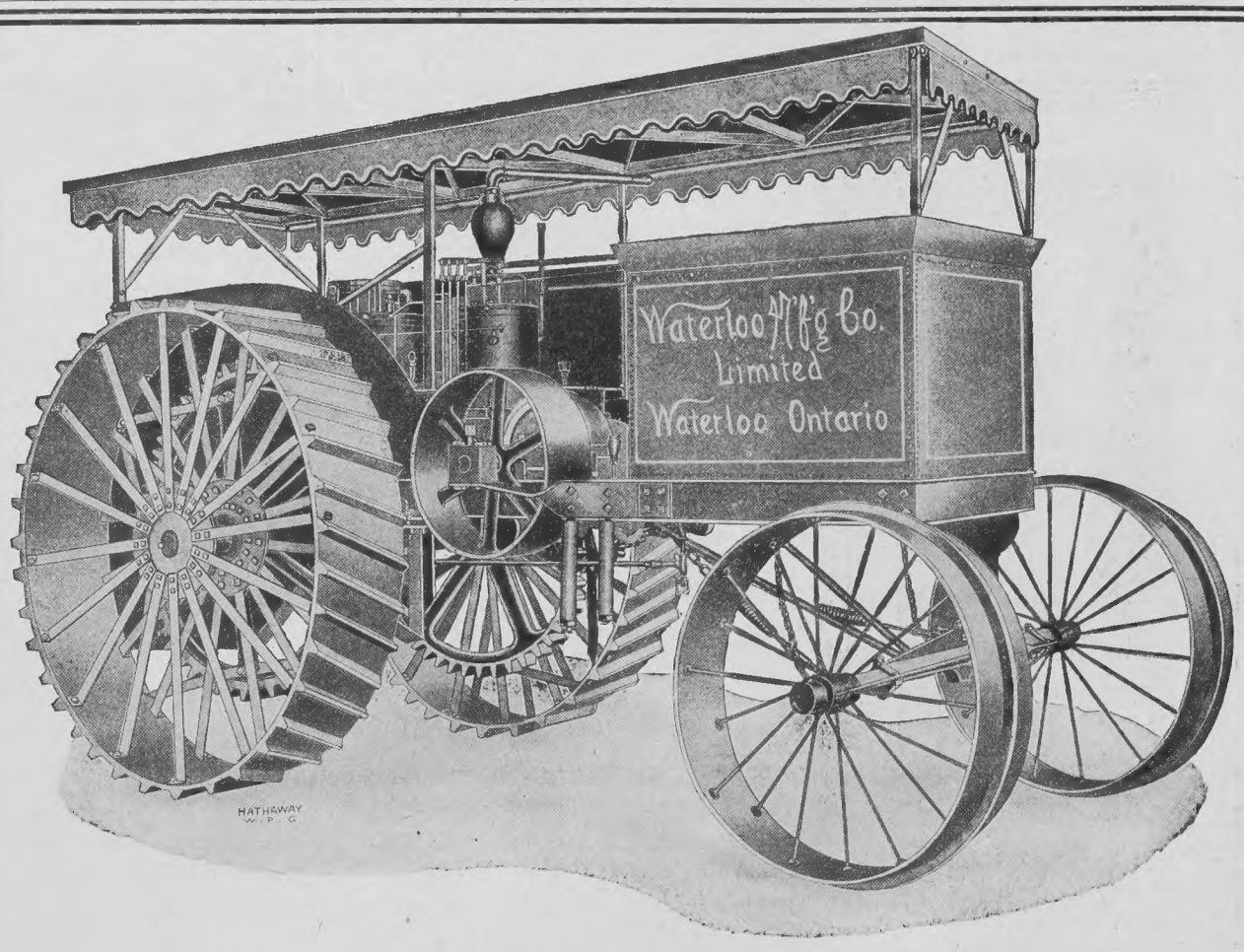
"LION" BRAND

Threshers

AND

Engines

Both Steam and Gasoline



Separators in various sizes, from 28-42 to 40-62. Separators suitable for Gas Power. See our Exhibits at the leading Fairs. Write for Catalogue. Address :

Waterloo Mfg. Co. Limited, Portage la Prairie, Man.

And Regina, Sask.

1882 **Twenty-Ninth Year of Publication** 1910

The Nor'-West Farmer

"Civilization begins and ends with the Plow."

Vol. 29. No. 10. **Winnipeg, Canada, May 20, 1910.** $1.00 a Year in Advance.

FIELD

Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods, or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

Plowing Matches,

The plowing match is one of those old institutions that, instead of going out of fashion, seems to be coming in. Every year there are more of them in this country than there were the year previous.

We look forward to the time when there will be many more plowing matches than at present, because we think that the plowing match is not only the indication of a desire to do better work, but it is also a means to improvement.

Why is the plowing match a good thing?

In the first place, it stands to reason that, when a man or boy intends to enter a prize competition for plowing, he does his best to become thoroughly efficient before the date fixed for the meeting. This causes him to do better work at home.

Then, too, the meeting together of the best plowmen and the neighborhood generally, especially if there be some competent public men present to direct the discussion, cannot help but be accompanied by a better understanding of what constitutes good work, and also the reasons why good plowing is essentially better than bad plowing.

With all the hurry and inclination toward slipshod methods that we have in this country, the proper emphasis of right methods and right principles cannot be too often or too strongly presented.

Grass Mixture for Manitoba Pasture.

A Millwood, Man., subscriber writes. —"I am proposing to break up a few acres of worn out native pasture with the intention of seeding down to cultivated grass for permanent pasture intending to do so right after seeding. What kind of seed would be best and how much per acre? Have seen brome recommended 15 lbs. per acre, but as brome is objectionable on account of its root binding propensities as also for its habit of spreading over the land, how would western rye and English, Kentucky or Canadian blue grass do? Also how much? In seeding down to timothy as a rest for the land, and for the purpose of growing three or four crops of hay, would it be wise to sow about one-third western rye or say eight pounds timothy and four pounds rye grass per acre to be sown with oats or barley? I find that timothy sown alone is hard to handle at haying time as it hangs together so much."

Answer by Prof. S. A. Bedford, M.A.C. —The best mixture for your purpose is composed of ten pounds of western rye grass, three pounds each of Kentucky blue, Canadian blue and timothy per acre. For the first few years only the timothy and western rye will make any showing, but in time the blue grasses will replace them. I have found nothing to equal brome grass for pasture. When it gets root bound all that is required is to break and not backset it. This will thin it enough to make the remaining plants very vigorous. Timothy and blue grass makes a very good mixture for two or three years, but seldom as long as four years, unless the soil is very fertile. I would prefer to use four pounds of timothy and eight of western rye seed per acre.

Sowing Rape.

Some of the best western farmers like to sow a patch of rape sometime in June, or before, for summer and fall pasturage. Cattle sheep and hogs all do well on it and it is a crop that readily adapts itself to our conditions. As it belongs to the cabbage family of plants, it likes best a rather cool climate and can make use of considerable moisture. Because of this, sowing should not be delayed too late in the season as there is not always enough moisture in many parts to insure a reasonably full crop.

Best results will be obtained by drilling in rows about thirty inches apart at the rate of two pounds of seed per acre. Broadcasting the seed is not so satisfactory, for several reasons. In the first place the rape should be cultivated once or twice when it comes up and this cannot be done when the seed is sowed broadcast. The seeds are very fine and thus require a well prepared seed bed. A great may farmers practice sowing rape on summer fallow and let the stock crop it off. This practice serves a double purpose— that of furnishing a splendid crop of succulent feed and of inspiring the packing of the land by the trampling of the stock. When summer fallows are sown to rape the seed is usually broadcasted because there is always plenty of room and a heavy yield per acre is not so important.

Hogs and sheep will fatten on rape and if the pastures can be so arranged that a new piece can be turned onto occasionally the stock can make better use of it. Otherwise they will run over the whole field, eat that which is tenderest and leave patches to grow up woody so that nothing will eat it. Rape is also an excellent supplement for a cattle pasture in the fall, and especially where steers are being grassed off for the fall markets. Dairymen object to rape as a feed for milch cows because it taints the milk. But for

THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign, Edward VII., of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of Ireland has come to Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, we therefore, lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of His Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, now hereby, with one voice, consent, tongue and heart do publish and proclaim that high and mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert is now by the death of the late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, George V, by grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland and British Dominions beyond the seas, king, defender of the faith, emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God by whom all kings and queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince George V. with long and happy years of reign over us.

First Public Utterance of King George V.

To Follow Father as Guide.

King George V. declares his purpose as English Monarch in speech accepting the Throne.

KING GEORGE V.

London, May 9.—The following is the text of King George's speech Saturday in accepting the throne and declaring his purpose as the English monarch :

"My lords and gentlemen : My heart is too full for me to address you to-day in more than a few words.

"It is my sorrowful duty to announce to you and to the nation the death of my dearly beloved father, your king. In the irreparable loss which has suddenly fallen upon me and the whole empire, I am comforted in the feeling that I have the sympathy of all my future subjects, who, I know, will mourn with me for their beloved sovereign, whose own true happiness was found in promoting and sharing the happiness of others.

"I have lost not only a father's love, but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend and adviser. I am no less comforted in the universal and loving sympathy which has been assured to my dearest mother in this hour of her overwhelming grief.

"Standing here on this very spot little more than nine years ago, our beloved king declared that as long as there was breath in his body he would work for the good and for the amelioration of his people. I am sure that the opinion of the whole nation will be that this declaration made by my father was fully carried out.

"To endeavor to follow in his footsteps and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of those realms will be the earnest object of my future life.

"I am deeply sensible to the very heavy responsibilities that have fallen upon me, but I know I can rely upon parliament and the people of these islands and my dominions beyond the seas for their help in the discharge of my arduous duties, and for their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance.

"I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmeet to me in my every endeavor for my people's good."

dry cows and steers it is a valuable feed for summer and fall.

The time for seeding is now soon at hand. The seed is inexpensive and only a small amount is required. It will do well on many kinds of soils but likes a naturally rich, or manured, seed bed as well as any crop. It is grown on all kinds of soils in the West and in England on the light, chalky lands in the north to the rich bottom lands farther south. Soil prepared as for a root crop is also good for rape. The crop is a heavy yielder and a yielder of good dividends when pastured off by stock—cattle, hogs, or sheep.

Sowing Grass Seed With Fall Wheat in Alberta.

An Innisfail, Alta., subscriber writes: "I intend summer fallowing a 10-acre field for fall wheat and would like to sow timothy hay and clover mixed on the same field. Can I sow the hay and clover seed on the same field? Would you advise me to sow the hay by itself? Do you think clover will do well along with timothy? The field is only four years old and is in good shape."

Answer by G. H. Hutton, Superintendent Lacombe Experimental Farm.—In reply to the question submitted by your correspondent I would say that I do not consider it advisable to sow clover seed with fall wheat. Timothy seed may be sown and a good catch expected, but I would consider it better practise to arrange the rotation to seed down with spring crop using timothy and alsike and sow winter wheat when the sod was being taken up. I prefer alsike to red clover for the present, in that alsike does not appear to require inoculation while red clover does. For this reason I should prefer to sow red clover without a nurse crop, carefully inoculating the soil for the clover. When the soil is fully inoculated then red clover could perhaps be successfully sown with a nurse crop. The word "perhaps" is used because our light rain fall in late summer and fall may render it inadvisable to sow red clover with a nurse crop even when the soil is inoculated for it. Our experience during the past two years when the springs have been very trying on winter wheat is that it stands better on timothy sod plowed after the hay was cut and seeded to winter wheat than it does on summer fallow. This spring the wheat on the breaking and on timothy sod has come through noticeably better all over the country than when sowed on summer fallow. Winter wheat on timothy sod ripens before that on summer fallow and while a smaller yield of wheat is secured than when the stand is good on summer fallow, yet the advantage of the timothy sod is that it provides a crop each year. I am unable to give data as to results of sowing alsike clover with a nurse crop, but for the reasons above given should think it more likely to succeed than red clover. A mixture of alsike clover and timothy gave us last year the heaviest yield of any of the grasses and clovers under test here. These included brome, western rye, timothy, red top, Kentucky and Canadian blue grass and red clover.

The eradication of weeds is easiest to the man who studies their habits of growth.

Redroot Pigweed (Amaranthus Retroflexus).

The Redroot Pigweed.

The fight with weeds is on, and it will stay on. In the calendar of the successful farmer, there are no holidays on the weed problem. But sometimes in this connection he has more important work than usual. Such a time is now at hand.

The redroot pigweed, shown herewith, is an annual with a rosy-pink taproot, by which characteristic it may be easily identified. It is well to examine the roots—the plant never lives afterwards. The more of them are taken out of the ground the better.

This plant always grows each spring from seeds. Therefore the preventive treatment is to keep it from going to seed. This is important as it is a heavy yielder of seed, and the seeds will retain their vitality for years when buried too deeply to grow. It is a troublesome weed both in gardens and fields, a vigorous, coarse-grower, crowding useful plants very much and absorbing large amounts of moisture. It often grows profusely on neglected summer fallows. Cultivation to kill the growing plants at an early stage is the part of the work that may now be performed. Destroy the patches that spring up in the out-of-the-way corners behind the buildings.

Plowing Matches.

"Civilization begins and ends with the plow." That is the reason we believe in plowing matches. Such matches are a great factor in producing good ploughmen. Good ploughmen mean well tilled fields, which are the best guarantee of good crops that the West can have.

Plowing matches will do two things: Make better ploughmen out of all contestants by the friendly rivalry which will be developed in every district that conducts a plowing match, and make a splendid day for having a picnic and a genuinely good social time. There is also afforded a good chance for listening to addresses on agricultural topics, if the programme committee takes full advantage of its opportunity.

Each year new societies inaugurate plowing matches and find difficulty in drawing up proper rules and regulations. We have, therefore, taken the trouble to collect a number of score cards and "rules and regulations" which are, or have been, used in holding plowing matches in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. They are given as a guide to aid in arranging for a match.

The three following suggestions are given as to who should be allowed to compete: (a) Competition open to all comers; (b) Competition open to all members of the Agricultural Society; (c) Owners of teams or their bona fide half acres for two furrow plows.

The Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes for Saskatchewan has compiled a sample list of rules from which many suggestions may be taken. They are as follows:

"1. Entry fee of $1.00. Boys under 16 free. Any one contributing $2.00 or over to the prize fund will be allowed an entry for themselves or servant.

"2. All entries must be made before 9 a.m. on the day of the match, but intending competitors are especially requested to notify the secretary at least three days in advance, so that the ground may be staked out in time.

"3. All ploughmen must be on the grounds before 9.30 a.m., when lots will be drawn for position. Ploughing will start by signal at 10 a.m. and must be completed by 4 p.m. Any ploughman coming after lots are drawn will be obliged to take his lot in rotation with those who have drawn and finish not later than the time limit. Any ploughman not finished when time is called will be ruled out.

"4. The land to be plowed shall not be more than three-fourths acre for single furrow plows and one and one-half acres for two furrow plows.

"5. Each ploughman will make one strike out and one finish. All crowns must be opened out not less than three inches deep. Five rounds shall constitute the crown. The two first furrows thrown out against the adjoining crown shall not be judged. The judges may call a short stop to judge the crowns but an equivalent in time shall be allowed the ploughman.

"6. No person will be allowed to interfere with or help the ploughman except in setting up and removing poles, and no person will be allowed to accompany the ploughman.

"7. In all cases the crowns must be opened out and finished with the same plow and team that is used throughout.

"8. The depth of the ploughing to be five inches and the width of the furrow the same as the width plow used. Two rounds to be allowed to attain proper depth. The sole furrow is not to be lifted, and ploughmen are not required to finish a furrow of full width.

"9. Gauge wheels to be allowed in all classes.

"10. Chains or other devices for covering weeds to be allowed, but all weeds must be cut.

"11. No pulling or covering of weeds with either hand or foot, or tramping of land with feet allowed. Anyone not conforming to this rule will be reduced one point for each offence.

"12. In any class where not more than one entry is made the judges shall decide what prize, if any, shall be awarded. The judges have a right to withhold a prize if 50 points have not been made.

"13. Any ploughman not conforming to the above rules will be disqualified.

"14. Protests must be lodged with the secretary by noon of the day following the match, and must be accompanied with a desposit of $2.00. The decision of the committee in charge of the plowing match shall be final."

Any number of classes might be arranged for, as for instance: Men's 14 inch walking plow; men's 16 inch walking plow; men's 16 inch sulky plow, three horses; men's two-furrow gang, 14 inch, four horses; men's single disc three horses; men's two furrow gang, 14 inch walking plow; boys under 16, 16 inch walking plow; boys under 16, 16 inch sulky plow, three horses; boys under 16, two-furrow gang, 14 inch, four horses; boys under 16, single disc plow, three horses. If little work was done with walking plows in the district where the match was to be held, they could be dropped out and the prizes given for the kind in more general use.

In drawing up a score card there is always some difficulty. The following examples may be of help:

Score Card	Carroll, Man., 1909.	Bird's Hill, Man., 1909.	Oak Lake	Treherne	Blythe	Portage la Prairie, 1902.	Virden, 1902.	Welwyn, Sask., 1903	Welwyn, 1902.	Brandon, 1903.	Brandon, 1901.
Crown or Feering	15	15	10	15	13	15	15	15	15	15	12
Straightness	15	15	10	15	15	15	15	10	15	15	15
In and Out at Ends	6	5	10	5	10	10	10	10	6	6	8
Depth of Furrow	9	5	10		7		10	10	6	6	15
Width of Furrow	9	5	10	10	8	15	10	10	6	6	10
Evenness of Top of Land	8	15	10	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	10
Finish	13	15	10	15	12	15	15	15	12	12	10
Covering Weeds and Stubble	25	25	30	30	25	20	20	20	30	30	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The above suggestions may not all be applicable in every case but they give a fairly good outline of how the match should be governed. A plowing match, properly organized and conducted, is well worth the necessary effort.

The ever-burning question, "What shall we do with our boys?" seems to be satisfactorily answered in the following advertisement, which appears in the window of a Farrington road butcher's shop: "Wanted—a respectable boy for beef sausages."

In a field near Moose Jaw, Sask.

Off For a Day of Pleasure and Profit

with a

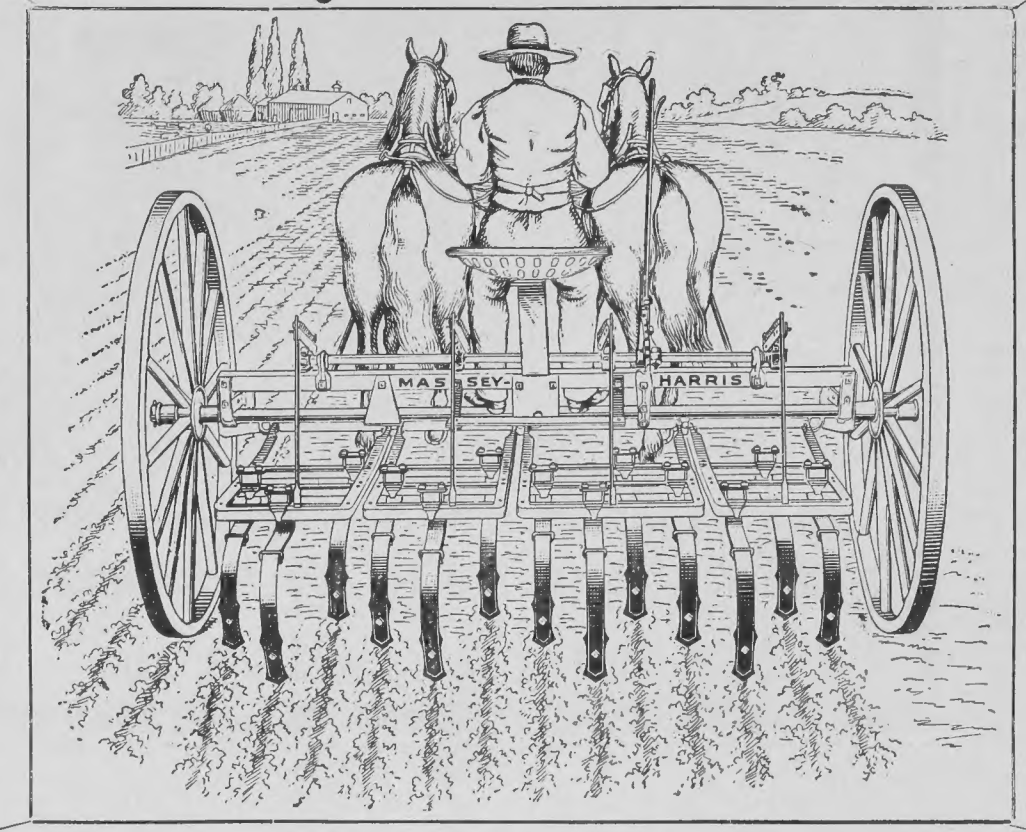
Massey-Harris Cultivator

It is a Delight

To operate a "Massey-Harris!" All the driver has to do is to guide the horses—his mind can be perfectly easy as to quality of work done.

He knows that the implement is made of best material (**frame being nearly all High Carbon Angle Steel**) that it is built for **his** needs (and those of every other Canadian Farmer) and that service rendered will be the best; that there is little danger of breaking the teeth, as they are reinforced by **steel spring helpers.**

The fact that gangs are raised and pressure applied by **one** lever, conveniently located, is also appreciated.



It is Profitable

To operate a "Massey-Harris!" Do so, and you will not only thoroughly cultivate your land, but you will destroy, permanently, any and all weeds you may have on your farm. Thus pave the way for a big crop!

No matter at what depth you wish to cultivate, **the action is always uniform.**

Narrow points are **reversible,** giving double wear. Equipped with wide points, **ground to a sharp edge,** for weed cutting.

We have mentioned only a few of the No. 7's best points, but sufficient to show that it will pay you to use a "Massey-Harris."

Two Sizes: 13 and 17 Tooth

Weeds Decrease Profit Percentage. The "Massey-Harris" Eliminates Weed Percentage

Bird's Hill Plowing Match.

Bird's Hill has a good plowing match each year, which is well attended not only by local farmers but by large numbers who go out from Winnipeg to witness the contest. This year it will be held on June 9, on the farm of Mr. T. Patterson, Springfield. The match is under the auspices of the farmers' institute. W. J. Harrison is the secretary.

Value of Coal for Plowing Purposes.

One of our Saskatchewan subscribers sends us a sample of coal which he has purchased for use in his steam plowing engine, and he desires us to have it analyzed and tell him how much it is worth for this purpose.

The question of fuel values is of considerable importance to those who use engines, and a few words on the subject will be of general interest. We have taken this matter up with practical coal men and also with a scientist who is engaged a portion of his time in the analysis of coal samples, and we find that there are so many sources of coal supply and so many kinds of coal that resemble each other in appearance that it is quite impossible to judge finally from the appearance of a lump of coal as to its origin. Also it is equally impossible to determine by its appearance how much heat value there may be in any given sample of coal. Also that it is quite impossible to say from an analytical statement of the heat giving properties of any coal as to whether or not it would suffice to perform the most work and give the greatest satisfaction in a steam engine.

The adaptibility of any coal for use in any engine is a larger question than a mere matter of heat units. An anthracite coal may contain a great deal more heat producing power than a bituminous coal, and yet it may be a very great deal inferior as a steaming coal, because of the impracticability of rapid combustion. Also the best coal for a certain type of grate may be quite inferior to some other coal when tried in a different type or engine. In other words, the grate should be adapted to the fuel to be used.

The above shows some of the limitations to the value of coal analyses, and yet we are bound to say that we think the matter is of sufficient importance to make it desirable that in due time one or two popular bulletins on the subject should be issued by our Dominion Government. We understand that at the present time investigational work is being carried on not only in regard to the extent of our coal mines, but also in regard to the analyses and properties of our different coals. No doubt a great deal of the information obtained will be so essentially scientific in its character as to make it valueless to the general public; yet a popular statement of the origin, appearance, heating capacity and most economical treatment in combustion of our principal coals should have much value.

Good Farming From the Railway Standpoint.

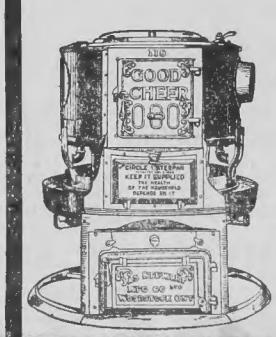
The action of railway companies in establishing experimental farms along their lines of railway is deserving of note. The C. P. R. have established an experimental farm at Strathmore, Alta., for the purpose of demonstrating the principles of good farming. The Great Northern, across the line in Montana, have undertaken a much larger work—that of establishing local demonstration farms at a number of points along their line. The stations comprise 45 in all. The railway company has a man in charge of this work whose business it is to make the selection of farms and look after the details of the work. We are informed that there was great demand

SCIENTISTS tell us man originally lived in the water. Be that as it may, health still demands a plentiful supply of moisture in the air we breathe as well as in the food we eat. The commonest cause of colds, sore throats, pneumonia and similar troubles in winter is the over-dry, over-heated atmosphere of so many furnace-heated houses.

Of course the average Furnace gives off *heat*—that's what it is for—but it's a dry, parching, snuffing heat that cracks your skin and affects your lungs and throat and makes you feel "chilly" in spite of an overheated house.

It is *moisture* that is wanting in the air—real natural humidity of the outside atmosphere—and the ordinary Furnace is not built to provide this moisture.

The Solution is the "Circle Water Pan" OF THE "Good Cheer" Furnace



A good big water pan—not a mere makeshift—placed where the water can be best evaporated, evenly distributed, breathing refreshment and "Good Cheer" air over the whole house.

The "Good Cheer" Furnace gives a natural, humid heat—an atmosphere which is perfectly comfortable at 68°, and as healthy as it is comfortable.

Write for full information and the name of the nearest dealer to

THE JAMES STEWART MFG. CO., LIMITED, 1A
WOODSTOCK, Ont. - WINNIPEG, Man.

for these stations and the company could have placed twice as many had it so desired. The conditions on which the crop is grown are as follows: Each plot contains six acres. The Great Northern furnishes the seed, and the crop belongs to the owner of the land. The farmer is to do the work with his own implements and according to instructions furnished by the representative of the Great Northern, who will tabulate the statement of results at the end of the season, and will make them public. The Great Northern pays the farmer $10.00 per acre for each acre grown.

There are a wide variety of conditions in Montana, much the same as in the western provinces. Tests are made in growing spring cereals under a wide variety of conditions; in testing the relative value of the bare fallow and various cultivated crops in preparing the land for a grain crop; the growing of corn for fodder and for the grain under a great variety of conditions; and in testing many plants to find out which are most suitable for providing forage and pasture under Montana conditions. The Great Northern also has a large station at Chester, Mont., conducted along similar lines to the C. P. R. farm at Strathmore.

Railroad corporations do not have a habit of spending money on mere fads or fancies. A large outlay is necessary to conduct this work, but the improvement in farming methods which they hope to see as a result of these stations will well repay them in the way of additional freight tonnage. Every effort will be made to set before the public in the most favorable light possible the work done at these farms. The crops will be grown under proper conditions and the good yields will attract other settlers. The country will fill in with people which will bring business to the railways—supplies to take in and stock and grain crops to be hauled out. It will help the railways of course, but also the country.

We wonder why our governments are so slow in establishing demonstration farms. It will require some outlay, to be sure, but if the work be properly prosecuted the increased farm productiveness will soon and well repay all expense.

Potato Breeding in Manitoba and Some Results Obtained.

By Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man., Before the C. S. G. A. at Brandon Winter Fair.

Vigorous potato seed is all important if one would expect big yields. Small potatoes are likely to be low in vitality while small cuttings are found to be undesirable for seed. Very small potatoes, seed ends and even parings may grow and produce crops, but one should not expect very much from them. In order to obtain maximum yields, it is not only necessary to have choice seed, but one must have selected seed. In order to get this seed, it should be selected in the field at harvesting rather than from the bin. In "bin selection" one may take very fine looking tubers, but what does he know of the company they have had in the hill? Perhaps the rest were too small for market, too rough or perhaps were very few in number. "Best hill" selection is the only way one can be sure of his seed stock being of first quality. Select from those hills in which all tubers are marketable, of uniform type and shallow eyes. Avoid rough tubers, as the best tend to revert to this soon enough and hills producing a very large number of tubers should likewise be avoided. These prove very unsatisfactory for seed and are hard to breed out. With very careful selection sometimes one will find some stocks improve for a time, then deteriorate. These should be discarded. In the selection of pure seed one must note the top growth and also the blossom.

The best of seed will not give best results if the land is not properly prepared. Potatoes may grow in fresh plowed sod or stubble, but it is not in this ground that one expects best results in Manitoba. Properly prepared summer-fallow, backsetting and scrub-breaking, invariably give best results where proper attention is given during the growing season. In order to have a clean potato field and at the same time cultivate the crop at minimum cost, one should not find much trouble if taken in time. If one harrows or cultivates the field at intervals of a week to ten days until planting time a great quantity of weeds will be killed, thus making after-cultivation much less tedious. When the crop is planted, harrow or use a weeder at once and every week thereafter till the plants are about six inches high. By doing this practically all the weeds will be killed. The scuffler should then be put through between the rows every week until the development of tops and roots prevent further cultivation.

Along the above lines of selection and cultivation the writer has built up strains of potatoes that even in last year's unfavorable season yielded ninety per cent. or more of marketable tubers. The writer has also made numerous experiments in different ways of planting, cutting seed and using whole potatoes, and finds that good sized cuttings give best results and most even crop. Experiments with seed from various types of hills have also been made and it has been proven that there is a tendency for tubers to produce hills similar in all respects to the hills from which they came. In one instance last season I planted tubers from hills that had produced only one and two very large even tubers. The results were plain at harvesting: very fine potatoes but insufficient as regards numbers. Which only further goes to prove that "like begets like" even in potatoes.

A heavy coating of coarse manure plowed under in the spring may result unfavorably by separating the furrow slice and subsoil and causing the surface to become too dry. It is often better

The Flour City Tractor

Twice Winner of the GOLD MEDAL in the Winnipeg Contest, 1908 and 1909.

An Engine that has Demonstrated by Competitive Tests Its Superiority

A General Farm Engine of the most Modern Design and Construction.

The Acme of Strength, Lightness and Durability.

Our Catalog tells all about it.

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Beware Imitations

RUBEROID ROOFING

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You have no roof troubles when your house is covered with RUBEROID Roofing, which is weather-proof, sun-proof and fire-resisting.

RUBEROID Roofing resists sudden changes from hot to cold---the kind of changes that cause other roofs to crack and warp.

There are more than 300 imitations of RUBEROID, which is an evidence of its merits. Inferior articles are never imitated.

You can always identify it by the picture of the RUBEROID man on the outside of the roll and the word "RUBEROID" stamped every few feet on the underside of the material.

RUBEROID costs less to maintain than shingles, tin, slate, or any other ordinary roofing.

FREE ROOFING BOOK

For your name and address we will mail you an instructive book on roofing—"All About Roofing."

Ask your dealer to show you a sample of the "17 year-old" RUBEROID roof. This sample was cut from a roof laid in 1892, and exposed to the weather for 17 years. If your dealer does not happen to have a sample, write to us direct and we will send you one by mail.

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MANUFACTURERS, MONTREAL. AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

to make lighter applications of manure and to disc it into the surface rather than to plow it under.

Working with Old Machinery.

Not long ago a farmer told us that he regularly sold off his farm machinery before it had been worn out. He would buy a drill or a binder and use it perhaps four seasons; then, while it was still in good running order, he would put the machine into some neighbor's sale, sell it for perhaps one-third or less of the cost of a new one, and replace it with a bran new implement of the most approved type.

Was he wise or foolish? In some cases probably he was foolish, but no doubt in many other cases he was wise. It may seem as though, in order to be consistently economical one should use a machine as long as it will run. But this is not so, at least in many cases.

The way this farmer put it was about like this: He could not afford to work with defective machinery. A breakdown in seeding or harvest time meant a great deal more than the cost of the repair for the broken machine; it meant the loss of the total damage resulting to his crop through the delay in seeding or harvesting. He could not risk the loss of a two thousand dollar crop in order to effect ten dollars in implement economy.

There is something to be said on both sides in respect to this question. There is no excuse for wilful waste in connection with the use of farm machinery. Its purchase inflicts a big enough drain on the profits of the farm, to be sure, even when all the legitimate wear is taken from it. There is no sense, for example, in spoiling machinery by needless exposure to weather. The history of the binder that winters beneath a pile of snow or the buggy that stands all the time in the blazing summer sun is a history across which the words "avoidable loss" are written in large letters.

But the wasting of machinery through careless methods and putting it aside because of its being partially worn are too quite different questions. And we are led to ask if it is not true that many farmers have lacked a sufficient appreciation of what we might term "high-class repair" in their machines. Taking it as a general thing, we should say that a machine that, by care and repairing, may be made to run ten years will at the end of five years be worth only about 25 per cent. of its first cost price. In other words, in satisfaction, security and efficiency, the first half of an implement's full life is worth three times that of the last half.

We would say this further: It is usually poor policy to buy some other farmer's old machine. The time lost in repairing and tinkering up an old machine and the risk of its not giving satisfaction in its operation counts seriously in lost time with the hand who has to use it. That "time is money" is now more clearly true than at any former period in the world's history. And crops are money now more than ever before. The new machine in proper working order and carefully handled is almost sure to be the best investment. As a general proposition it does not pay to buy an old or second-hand implement.

Windmills in the Semi-arid West.

Irrigation farming is attracting considerable attention in the semi-arid sections of Canada and the United States.

The rainfall in the semi-arid West being always light, settlement in that section is to a certain extent hazardous, but the millions of acres now barren, which would prove rich and fertile if irrigated, are now attracting eastern farmers who are prone to risk failure in view of the possibilities in years of favorable precipitation. Some of this land will be reclaimed through irrigation, and the growing of drought-resistant crops and the adoption of improved methods of culture will do much to make the farming of these lands less hazardous. But there have been many deplorable failures which could have been averted, had the settlers fortified themselves against periods of drought by irrigating small parts of their holdings.

It is with a view to helping such that the feasibility of pumping water for the irrigation of small areas in connection with dry land farming of more extensive areas was investigated by the Irrigation Office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Large wind movement provides a cheap source of power for lifting underground water. The results of these investigations are embodied in a recently published bulletin, and the possibility of this is set out in a simple comprehensive way, and practical suggestions are made to those who are now using or are contemplating the use of windmills for pumping water for irrigation. Data is presented showing that the windmill is not a cheap source of power, that to accomplish this result requires capital, and that if the conditions require too great outlay, it precludes the possibility of such a procedure.

A Good Example.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is to run a demonstration train through the state of North Dakota, May 30th to June 11th. This train will run over the main line and the branches. The lecturing and demonstrating will be done by members of the Farmers' Institute and Agricultural College faculty. This train will be made up of a number of cars and will contain exhibits of stock, horticulture, poultry, dairying, agronomy, and domestic science and sewing. There will be quite a complete exhibit of farm implements and especially of machinery suitable for dry farming. This train will stop about three hours at each place. About half of the time will be given to explaining exhibits and making demonstrations, and the rest of the time to lecture work.

Lethbridge Preparing for Dry Farming Congress.

According to the secretary of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, that city will be represented at the next dry farming congress by about 150 delegates and a large exhibit. The Dry Farming Congress Bulletin, making note of the success attained by Lethbridge in dry farming, contains this item of news about Lethbridge. It says:—

Lethbridge is in the heart of a rich dry farming region. The experimental farm for Southern Alberta is located there. The town had a population of 2,072 in 1901 (government census), 6,020 in 1908 and 11,137 in 1909 (police census). It has 10 banks, representing paid up capital and reserve of $86,000,000; school buildings valued at $175,000; industrial enterprises and many of the modern conveniences and luxuries of metropolitan cities of much larger size. Lethbridge people attribute much of the growth of their city to the development of the tributary country by dry farming methods. Much has been told about this region by speakers at previous sessions of the Dry Farming Congress and Secretary McNicol promises that the exhibit to be brought to Spokane next October will give tangible proof of the progress of dry farming in Southern Alberta and the delegates will come prepared to tell about the methods that have brought about these results.

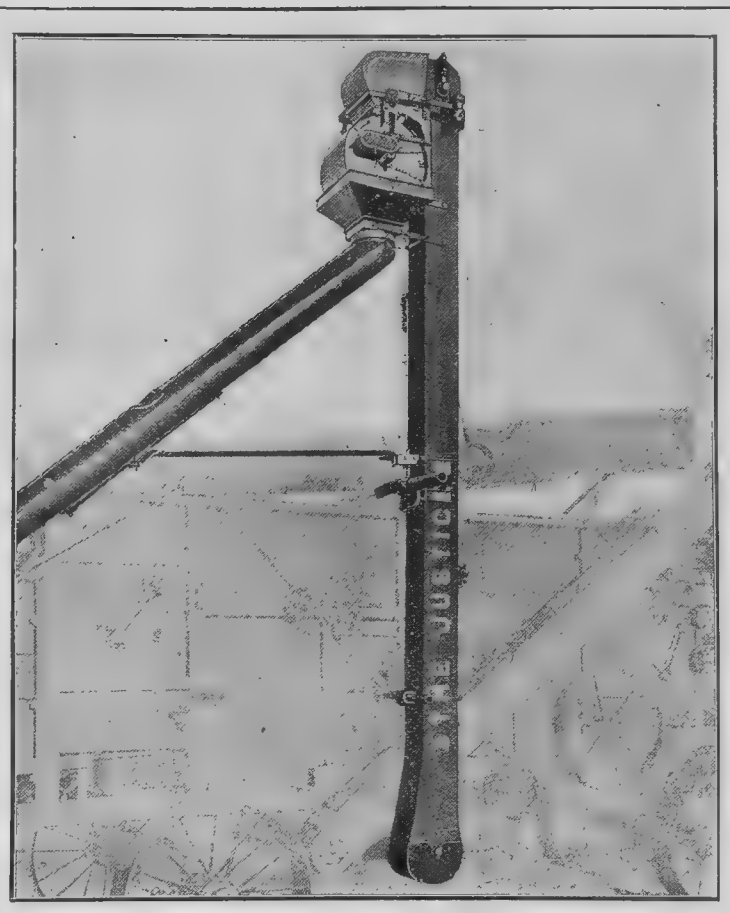
An exchange says:—"Gophers do not like rye. A strip of it sowed around the wheat field will keep the rodents out." Has anyone ever tried it?

A good resolution for the gardener is to resolve that no noxious weeds shall produce seeds in the garden this year. If your resolution is faithfully kept, the work of cultivation will be much easier next year.

Every Bushel Accounted For

by the

Whiteford Justice Measure



A machine that cannot lie, cheat or steal. A servant whose fidelity is never in doubt. A detective that no species of dishonesty can tamper with. An accountant whose accuracy can never be questioned, whose statements never mislead.

The only Government Standard for this purpose having the sanction of the Department, made and sold by us at a price within the reach of every farmer.

WOULD YOU FORGET ALL YOUR ENGINE WORRIES?

THEN GET A

McCULLOUGH OIL PUMP

An absolutely perfect appliance. A god-send to every engineer and thresherman. It cannot get out of order, and is so simple in every part that a novice can handle it easily and without risk by following the simple instructions accompanying it.

Agents wanted in every town. Address the

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WINNIPEG, MAN
C. D. STOVEL MANAGING DIRECTOR

Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

ESTABLISHED 1882

Subscriptions to Canada, Great Britain or British Colonies, $1 a year, in advance.
To the United States, $1.50.
To Winnipeg (unless called for at office of publication) $1.50.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 14 cents a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.
All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.
Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

PROGRESS IN CANADIAN APPLE RAISING.

The decision, recently reached, that there shall be a Canadian National Apple Show in Vancouver during the first week in November, may be taken as a fair criterion of the progress in pomology, especially in our far western province.

For some years past it has been becoming more and more evident that for the growing of fine fruits certain sections of the Pacific slope are exceedingly well adapted. The proof of this has come to us in the shape of large shipments of choice apples, plums, prunes, peaches, apricots and other fruits from the states of Washington, Oregon and California, and more latterly from British Columbia. We think that the statement will pass unchallenged by those who know the facts when we say that in certain valleys of the three American states referred to the success attained in fruit growing is greater than that reached in any other part of North America. The reasons for this are partly found in an eminently suitable soil and climate, in irrigation possibilities, and in markets, but to an even greater extent in the practice of co-operation and in the better methods of culture and marketing that have been adopted. And now it seems that after much of the experimental work has been done in Washington and Oregon, British Columbia is to be opened up as a great fruit growing region, and we have no doubt that as the demonstration of the practicability of successful grain growing has crept upward from Minnesota, the Dakotas and Kansas to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, so will the raising of fine fruits in B. C. be put upon as satisfactory a basis as it has attained in the states of the same geologic formation to the south. That B. C. has already proven its ability to produce fruit of the choicest sorts is shown in the fact that its products have for years won the highest honors for colonial exhibits at the horticultural exhibition in London, England, and also by the added fact that apples from B. C. orchards have captured many prizes at the National Apple Show at Spokane, where competition has been open to all of the United States and Canada.

At the coming Canadian National Apple Show we shall expect to see exhibits of the best products of the orchards of Canada, both from the East and from the West. And we are glad that while there is such remarkable development in grain growing, live stock raising and the other branches of agriculture being practiced on the prairie, Canada has in such close proximity a suitable orchard-land from which the more delicate forms of fruitage may be so easily imported.

LIVE WELL.

Some of the complaining about the farmer's life being a hard one is well founded, but much more of it is not. We say advisedly that the average farmer and his family could afford, as well as not, to enjoy life more than they are doing. There are very many ways in which this is true, and we need point out only a few of them.

In the first place, the average farmer does not have as good a house to live in as he should have. We do not necessarily mean that his house is too small, although that is a very common fault. But we do mean that it is not as good as it should be. The average city man sets the farmer a good example in this respect, only perhaps he goes to the other extreme. In the city a hundred dollar man may occupy a ten thousand dollar house; in the country a ten thousand dollar farmer quite frequently occupies a one hundred dollar house. In city households there is as a rule much more attention paid to having everything convenient for the women to work with. This is one of the reasons why it is so much easier to secure domestic help in town than in the country. It may not be the whole reason—because many domestics are unreasonably prejudiced against country life but we have no doubt that if one hundred servant girls who had worked in both kinds of homes were questioned, at least ninety-five of them could tell of ways in which the country home could and should be more nearly modelled after the average city home, to the benefit of the farmer's wife. We cannot enumerate all the conveniences, but figure out how many farm houses of your knowledge there are that do not have first-class washing machines, sewing machines, water on tap at a kitchen sink, bath rooms, screens on the windows, screened in verandahs, closets for each bedroom, amply heated bedrooms, good solid oak furniture, cabinet cupboards in the kitchen, and a piano or good organ. It is not wastefulness to have such things as these, and there is no need to own two or three sections of land before one's wife has all the conveniences in the home that can be reasonably had. She has a hard enough time of it even when the work is made as light as possible.

Then many farmers make life unnecessarily hard through their slavish methods in the farm work. The men who want to enforce an eight-hour day in every walk of life may not be right, but they are no further astray than plenty of farmers we have met, a class of men that, thank goodness, is daily growing fewer. This is the class who want to be "everlastingly at it." It is a very sorrowful confession when a man says that he finds no pleasure save in his work. The man who, under ordinary circumstances, cannot let his men quit work and quit himself after they have put in nine or ten hours, and then take an hour in the evening to enjoy a visit or watch a football match or go to a neighborhood meeting—that man is to be pitied. He has let the sap of his life dry up. He is getting ready for the brush pile.

Some farmers fall short in the matter of educating their families. We have often spoken of this before, so need say but little about it. Only this: Five hundred dollars invested in education will often help the young man or woman much more in leading a useful and happy life than four times the amount invested in land and machinery and horses. Do not get the idea that education is an expensive thing. Ignorance is ten times more so.

Many fail to live as well as they should in the matter of beautifying their home surroundings. There are no trees, no flowers, no new paint on the house, no neat front gates, no evidences of artistic appreciation in any shape or form. The only really bright thing that ever comes on to some farms is a fresh binder or a new threshing machine.

One could go on, but there is no pleasure in doing so. Our aim ought always to be to encourage, not to grumble. But there is much need for a greater appreciation of the fact that there is no other calling that offers better opportunities for good living—in the best sense of that term—than that of farming. We want to see the farmer and his wife and family do more travelling, enjoy more genuine leisure, live in better homes, eat better food, attend more helpful gatherings,—see more, understand more, live more. Not that his house is to be covered with splashy ornaments, and his table loaded with fancy biscuits, and his wife's dress fixed up with all the latest gewgaws of fashion; but rather that of the solid, comfortable things of life he may have enough; that he may live plainly, yet comfortably and well, enjoying life and having an intelligent interest in the affairs of his family, his neighborhood and the world at large.

And he can do it if he will.

DEFRAUDING THE CUSTOMS.

The Montreal Board of Trade did a good work recently when it took up with the Minister of Customs the question of secret settlement of cases in which attempts are made by dishonest parties who seek to escape full payment of duties by making wrong entry of goods being brought into the country. It would seem as though there are in Canada dishonest dealers who have continued to endeavor to defraud the Customs Department, but that the settlement of these cases has been practically of a private nature. The Montreal Board of Trade was willing to allow for leniency in cases where the error was a minor one, due to ignorance of the law or to unintentional mistake. but it contended that "where the evidence secured by the Department shows that frauds have been perpetrated so frequently as to prove them to be premeditated. the Council considers that the guilty parties should be publicly prosecuted and the full penalty exacted."

If it has not already done so, the Customs Department should adopt this suggestion. And it would find quite enough precedent for doing this in the conduct of the other government departments. The Department of Agriculture, for instance, not only prosecutes fraudulent apple packers (although not severely enough) but it also publishers their names and sends its list to various newspapers. Parallel examples could be given in connection with the conduct of other departments. Why should there be a lower standard with the Customs Department?

It is not necessary to consider the desirability or undesirability of our high customs tariff, or its effect upon trade generally, to say that at whatever level it may be kept it should be the same to all. The man who evades the customs law, or any other law, and thus gets an unfair advantage over his competitor is not only a dishonest man himself but he nearly always works for the ruination of those of his competitors who are honest. Let there be no secret adjustments in any such cases. The fear of public disgrace will keep many men honest.

SELKIRK CENTENNIAL PROJECT.

The project of holding the Selkirk Centennial in Winnipeg has received some setbacks, but those who have the work in hand are still determined to carry it out. First of all, there was a postponement from 1912 to 1913, and then later to 1914. This was very wise, as with any less time than this it would have been impossible to have made the extensive preparations necessary to the holding of a fair that would have been comparable in any way with the various international expositions that within recent years have been held in the United States and other countries. As to the present position of affairs, it is interesting to note that in the president's address at the annual gathering of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, on the 10th inst., the following statement was made:—

"A work of national importance which has been carried on in Winnipeg during the past year is that which has been done in connection with the plans for Canada's International Exposition and Selkirk Centennial, to be held here in 1914. This work has progressed so far that the Exposition may now be looked upon as an assured thing. The committee upon whom the task of preparing a campaign for funds devolves, has gone so far with this work that the statement is justified that there is in sight for exposition purposes the sum of five million dollars, a sum that is deemed sufficient for the holding of an exposition which will reflect credit upon Winnipeg, Canada and the British Empire. Details of the plan that has been formulated by the exposition executive for holding this great event are too many for enumeration here, but I may state from the position of one who has been in close touch with the exposition affairs during the past year that these plans are calculated to produce an exposition of great practical value to our city and to Canada."

The question for us as a nation is not "how big are we?" but how fast are we growing?" To Canadians the answer is exceedingly gratifying. During the past forty years the rate of increase in our per capita foreign trade has been exceeded only by Belgium, the United Kingdom, Argentina and Denmark. The percentage of increase in our foreign trade in forty years has been 73.89, which rate is exceeded only by Japan and Argentina.

The Fountain Head of Life Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgement.

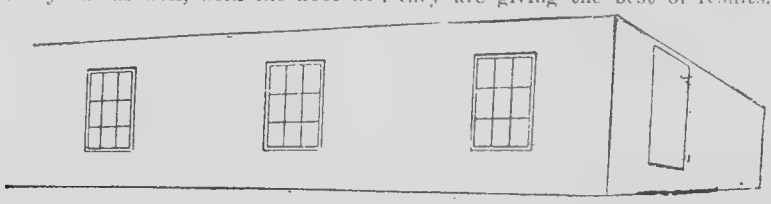
This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

Economical Poultry House.

In the matter of hen houses, many suggestions are made by amateurs that are almost if not quite worthless. As a general principle, the fewer fixtures the better, for they are difficult to clean around and only furnish a good harbor for lice and mites. What fixtures are necessary should be moveable so that they may be taken out at cleaning time. They might include roosts, dropping boards and nests. And, by the way, the best kind of roosts is made of round poles or fairly thick pieces with round corners so that the birds' toes will not be injured in clinging to them in cold weather.

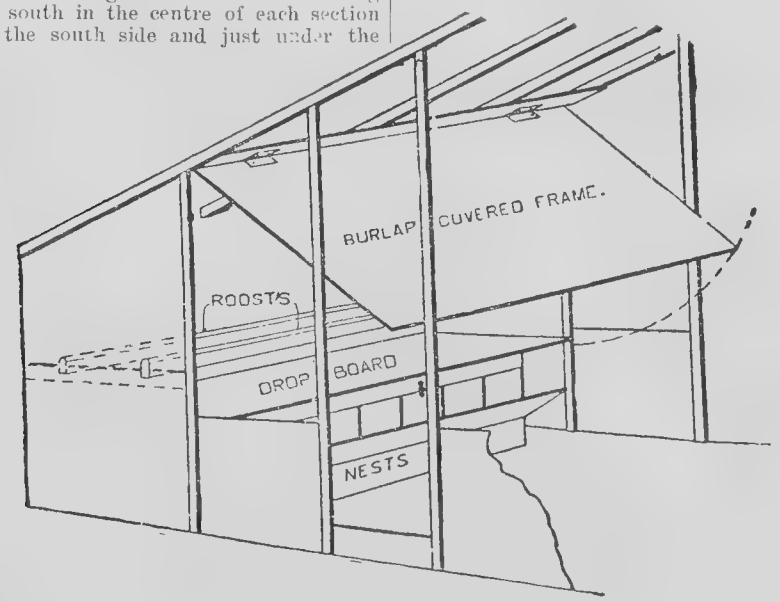
There are a few essentials in building a hen house. It should face the south, be on high ground so that not only the building itself will be dry but the yards as well, with the floor at least six inches above the level of the outside ground, and a good arrangement of windows for the admission of light to as much of the building as possible. We do not take much stock in poorly built houses for in so rigorius a climate as ours the building must be warm to a degree. Artificial heat is not necessary but the walls should be practically frost proof, and it is easily possible to secure this condition.



Shanty-roof style of hen house.

The accompanying sketch shows in outline a style of house which will appeal very strongly to most western farmers. It is of the shanty roof pattern, simple of construction and can be made any size desired. Convenient lengths for the front studdings are 8 feet, and 4 feet 6 inches for the back. Twelve feet is a good width and the length will depend entirely on the number of hens to be kept. It is not wise to keep more than 25 or 30 hens in one room and for that reason, where more than that many hens are kept, partitions should be put in the building about every 10 or 12 feet. If a person, had, say, a hundred hens the building should be about 48 feet long and divided by partitions into four sections. Doors could be made in the partitions so that the whole lot could be turned together if desired. There should be a good sized window facing the south in the centre of each section on the south side and just under the rear wall where the roosts should be. It would be a simple matter to fix a frame covered with cloth or burlap to place in front of the roosting quarters on cold nights. It could be hinged at the top of the building and open out, as shown in the illustration and would be an added protection in severe weather.

For walls, the studdings should be papered and boarded inside and out, and also the ceiling. Finished lumber such as tongued and grooved shipap should be used on the inside while the paper on the outside of the studs could be covered with rough lumber over which weather boarding could be placed. This will make a warm house and if the owner looks after the ventilation occasionally, he may be assured of success, at least in so far as his house is concerned. A ventilator may be put in one corner of each section, on the south side and just under the eaves. Cut a small square space, fasten a piece of heavy cloth over it both inside and outside of the room. This will allow for a dead air space and will prevent the cold air from being admitted directly to the building. Enough fresh air will filter through, however, to keep the room fresh and sweet. The writer has seen houses built on substantially these same lines out north of Edmonton and there they are giving the best of results.



Showing Interior of shanty-roof style of hen house.

Duty on Eggs for Hatching from U. S.

A St. Elizabeth, Man., subscriber asks if there is a duty on eggs from pure bred fowls to be used for hatching coming into Canada from the United States. In answer, the duty charged is at the rate of three cents per dozen. No distinction is made between commercial eggs and eggs for hatching.

Some Useful Spring Hints.

The feathering of little chicks largely depends on the breed of the chicks. The chicks of non-sitting breeds will begin to shoot out feathers from the wings before they are two days old. As a rapid feathering is weakening, this is a drawback. Brahma chicks feather very slowly, sometimes presenting an almost naked appearance for weeks. They are hardy, however, stand it well, and they are not weakened by rapid feathering.

Ducklings and goslings grow very rapidly, but frequently show signs of lameness when nearly grown. They may also be afflicted with lameness

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of $2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

CANADIAN QUALITY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Barred to the skin. Our stock represents the highest type of Exhibition and utility birds obtainable. Eggs for hatching from finest Exhibition cockerel matings $3 and $5 per setting. Finest Exhibition pullet mating, $4 per setting. Very strong, healthy, well barred utility cockerel and pullet matings $2 per setting. These matings are not to be compared with the ordinary haphazard matings of this important and beautiful breed. We have no cheaper eggs than stated above except that we make a lower price on incubator lots when we can spare them. We guarantee to ship the eggs from pens as ordered and also guarantee fertility or will replace on conditions. No cockerels for sale. Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Wolfrum's strain. Eggs for hatching from first pen White Leghorns Winnipeg Show, 1910. I won special for best male bird. Three nice five pointed comb cockerels mated to 40 April hatched pullets, selected out of 100 birds, all good winter layers, hard to beat, they have free range of alfalfa and clover. **SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.** One nicely spangled 2-year-old cock mated to nine April hatched pullets, bred from prize-winners, all healthy birds. Prices on eggs very reasonable and correspondence cheerfully answered. J. J. Funk, Box 228, Winkler, Man.

MRS. GEO. SHAW PAGE, Moosomin, Sask. Prize-winning S. C. Buff Orpingtons and Columbian Wyandottes. At Manitoba Provincial, 1910, I won four firsts, two seconds, one third, five specials. At Saskatchewan Provincial, 1910, three firsts, one second, three thirds, two fourths and four specials, including Grand Challenge Cup for best Buff Orpington Cock and National Buff Orp. Club of American Cup for best display. Eggs from cock pen $5 per 15, eggs from cockerel pen $3 per 15, eggs from Columbian Wyandottes $3 per 15.

LEA'S (late Hodkinson's) Barred Rocks. At the Provincial Poultry Show, held at Brandon, I won 1st and 2nd on Pullet and 3rd on Pen. Pen No. 1 is headed by the Cockerel taking 1st at 1909 Provincial Show. Pen No. 2 is headed by a bird that has taken 2nd prize at the Provincial Show 2 years in succession and 1st at Winnipeg, Industrial. Pen No. 3 is headed by an Imported Cockerel. Eggs for hatching from above Pens, $3.00 per 15; $5.00 per 30. Stock for sale. Richard Lea, Bridge Creek, Manitoba. Make all orders payable at Franklin.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—I have my pens mated and can supply Eggs any time from my prize-winning White Wyandottes. Customers who had poor hatches last year, or who are dissatisfied in any way, please write to me early and I will supply free setting. I have none but the best birds in my pens this season. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30. All infertile eggs replaced free of charge. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax St., Regina.

R. D. LAING, STONEWALL, Man., has Minorcas that are in the red wherever they go, I will offer a few eggs from these Manitoba champions at $3.00 per 13, $5.00 per 26 eggs. My Minorcas have both size and color, the kind that wins in the show room, look up my winning this year. No other breeder can touch them. In ordering please order through this ad., the terms are here, you get the same as I use myself. Orders booked now.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Prize Winners. Eight birds shown Winnipeg, 1910, won four firsts, two seconds, one third and two specials. Provincial at Brandon, first pen, first and second pullets, third cock, third hen, third cockerel and special for best pen. Eggs from No. 1 pen $3.00 per 15 eggs; No. 2 pen $2.00 per 15 eggs. W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro, Man.

MRS. JOHN TURNBULL, Cromer, Man., breeder and importer of S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Pekin Ducks, Prize-winning Embden Geese, and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Scarth's Buff Orpingtons: Have bought their stock and business, Men love Pekin Ducks, and Black Orpingtons. Hen and duck eggs, $1.50 per doz. Ducks and drakes for sale.

W. H. TEBB, Rosedale Poultry Yards, Gerald, Sask., breeder high-class Barred Rocks. We are now booking orders for eggs from our real Barred Rocks. Our males are good enough to win anywhere, some of them are imported by us from Bradley Bros., both cockerel and pullet matings Eggs $1.50 and $2.00 per setting, two settings $2.50.

J. H. CLARKE, Virden, Man., breeder of prize-winning B.P. Rocks. My yards for this season are headed by 2nd cockerel Man. P. Show, 1909, 4th cockerel, Man. P. Show, 1910, cockerel heading 1st Exhibition pen, Winnipeg, 1910. Eggs for hatching: one setting $2.00, two settings $3.75, three settings $5.00.

A. GUILBERT, St. Louis, Man. I have kept out of exhibition, but I am not out of birds, which are better than ever. Eggs supplied in small or large quantities in Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Buff Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Turkeys, Geese, Pigeons and Rabbits. A. Guilbert, St. Louis, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN POULTRY FARM'S BARRED ROCKS are noted for Exhibition and laying qualities. Eggs for hatching securely packed, per setting $3, best pens 2 for $5, others $2. Can't be beat. Gold Coin Seed Potatoes, at $1.25 bus. are immense. H. H. Willis, Boharm, Sask.

R. L. DAVIES, Woodlawn Poultry Farm, P.O. Box 272, Winnipeg. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, winners 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st pullet, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, at last Winnipeg Show. Eggs for hatching, $2 per setting. A fwe hens and pullets for sale.

JOHANN K. PLETT, Giroux, Man. First-class Barred Plymouth Rocks. Good egg producers in winter. Eggs for hatching, $1.25 per 15, $2 per 30, $4.50 per 100. Pure-bred Mottled Anconas, the best layers the year round and non-setters bred breed for profit. Eggs $2 per 15, $3.50 per 30.

WILLIAM PERRY, Neepawa, Man. Breeder If Barred Plymouth Bocks (Hodkinson's Prize winning strain) Big, vigorous blue barred Cockerels for sale from $3 to $5 each. Order early and get the pick. Eggs at $2 per setting.

ACCLIMATIZED UTILITY BREEDS—Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Eggs for Hatching, Poultry Supplies. 16-page catalog mailed free. It gives useful advice. Maw's Poultry Farm, Parkdale, Man.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas, Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse and Embden Geese, and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

PETER BUECKERT, Box 20, Winkler, Man. Rose Comb Brown and R. Comb White Leghorns, S. Comb Brown and S. Comb Buff Leghorns. 25 good healthy cockerels for sale. Also eggs in spring from selected birds from $1.50 up to $2.00 per setting of 15. Write for information.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Pen selected females, excellent layers, mated to first cockerel Saskatchewan Prov., Regina, 1909, third Winnipeg, third Portage, headed first pen Brandon, 1910. Eggs $2.00 per 15. John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Some fine young birds for sale. Eggs in season. My birds won 11 prizes at Portage, 5 at Brandon, 4 at Winnipeg, July, 1909. Prices reasonable. Rev. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro, Man.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. My busy "B" Barred Plymouth Rocks again to the front. Eggs from special Exhibition matings, $5 per 13. From high-class pure bred utility stock, $2.00 per 13.

BARRED P. ROCKS—Imported stock from two of the largest breeders in the U. S., in pens, eggs $1.75 per 13, or $4.50 per 40. Pekin duck eggs, $2.00 per 10. Order now. K. C. McKenzie, Burnside, Man.

COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES—Winners at Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg. Good stock, reasonable prices, coming birds. Eggs $2.00 per setting. W. & R. Pickard, Holland, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from Uphill Stock Farms. S. L. Wyandottes, S. C. Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin Ducks. John Strachan, Pope, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From priz-ewinning White Wyandottes, Black Javas and Houdans, $2.00 per 13; also two pair White Pouter Pigeons. John Kitson, Macdonald, Man.

WEST'S BARRED ROCKS, have no superiors. They win wherever shown. Look them over at coming poultry shows. A few choice cockerels for sale. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Bred from stock from Brown and Williams, Langshan specialists. Cockerels for sale, also eggs for setting. Earl G. Cook, Pincher Station, Alberta.

KENNETH McGREGOR, Glencarnock Poultry Yards, Brandon, Man., breeder of prize winning White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale. Write for mating list.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

J. R. THWAITES, box 946, Moose Jaw, Sask., breeder of prize strain Buff Leghorns, "Ferris" strain White Leghorns and "Wolverine" strain White Rocks. Eggs for sale, $3.00 per setting.

WM. ABBOTT, Holland, Man., breeder and exhibitor of S. C. Black Orpingtons. Have won more prizes than any breeder in Western Canada from Port Arthur to Regina. Stock for sale.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs from selected birds, $1.25 per 13, reduction on larger orders. Ship C. P. R. or C. N. R. J. H. Jackson, Rounthwaite, Man.

W. H. PALMER, Box 1111, Winnipeg, breeder of White Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs for hatching, $2 per 15.

F. H. WEINEKE, Stony Mountain, Man., Prize-winning Rose Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for sale in season.

MRS. F. WALSHAW, Grenfell, Sask., breeder of Barred Rocks. Cockerels $1.75, eggs $1.50 per setting. Pens headed by cockerels from George Wood.

BARRED ROCKS—Bred to lay, fertility guaranteed, $1.50 and $2.00 per 15 eggs. Mrs. Montague Vialoux, Littlecote Poultry Yards, Sturgeon Creek, Man.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, pure bred laying strain, 15 eggs for $1.50. Chicks one week old 25 cents. A few choice cockerels at $2.00. W. S. Young, Stettler, Alta.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs for hatching. A few choice cockerels left. Write at once. Owen Jones, Souris, Man.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, from Fichel's and best Manitoba strains. Eggs $2.00 per 15. A. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS. Eggs 75 cents per setting, from prize-winning stock. F. E. Fotheringham, Baring, Sask.

WHITE ROCKS. Official strain. Eggs in season. W. M. Champion, Reaburn, Man.

from feeding too largely of ground grain.

Dampness is more fatal to young turkeys than cold, but the greatest draw back to them is the louse on the head and body. Unless they are watched carefully the lice will take the poults off almost before one knows it.

Do not let the young ducklings and goslings have access to large bodies of water until they are well feathered. There is no danger of their drowning but they will become chilled quickly.

An excellent food for very young chicks is dry oatmeal. Give plenty of fresh water and grit in connection, also let the chicks have a grass run, if possible.

Hens that refuse to own strange chicks can sometimes be made to change their minds by putting the chicks under the hens at night while in the nest. A broody hen that has been sitting only a day or two on a nest egg can sometimes be made to mother chicks by placing them under her at night.

Little chicks need shade and shelter in hot weather. If there are no trees or bushes around, plant some sunflowers or some of the climbing varieties of vines, providing trellises for the vines to climb.

When some of the chicks are noticed trailing their wings look out for lice. Examine beneath the wings, on the top of the head and about the vent. If a chick is frequently seen picking itself it is a pretty good indication of lice.

Cracked or broken rice, which can often be obtained cheaply from grocers, is a very good chick food.

The cause for many of the ailments of young chicks is cold; that is, they have been chilled at some time. A sudden change of temperature or damp weather affects young chicks and they get chilled, even if only for a short while. The young chicks should never be allowed to become chilled, if it can possibly be avoided.

Leg weakness will sometimes develop where chicks are brought up in a brooder, fed high and not given much exercise. In cases of this kind it is well to enlarge the run and to give plenty of bone ground fine. If this were done in the first place, leg weakness would be avoided in most cases.

To grow good, strong bone the chicks require plenty of bone making material at all times.—The Farmer.

Head Lice on Chicks.

A reader who has had losses due to head lice on chicks wants to know how they can be detected and how destroyed.

Quite likely thousands of small chicks are killed each year by these head lice, above referred to. They get on the heads of chicks and burrow their way through the skull until the chick dies. A Minnesota contributor to the Farmer writes as follows:—"A chick so affected becomes listless, weak, finally loses the use of all its limbs, either partially or wholly, its wings droop and it has the appearance of a chicken very sick with any one of half a dozen diseases. In the morning numbers of the chicks will sometimes be found under the hover in the brooder, or stretched out in the coop, if with the hen, unable to do more than move their heads. In a vast majority of cases of this kind the trouble is caused by head lice, though the chicks will be treated for almost every other disease.

"It is very easy to get rid of these head lice by greasing the heads of the chicks with carbolic salve or vaseline, with any one of the ointments made for the purpose, or with ordinary lard in which a few drops of kerosene has been carefully mixed. These lice usually can be discovered by turning back the down on the tops of the chicks' heads and many be more easily seen by moistening this and smoothing it down, first one way and then the other.

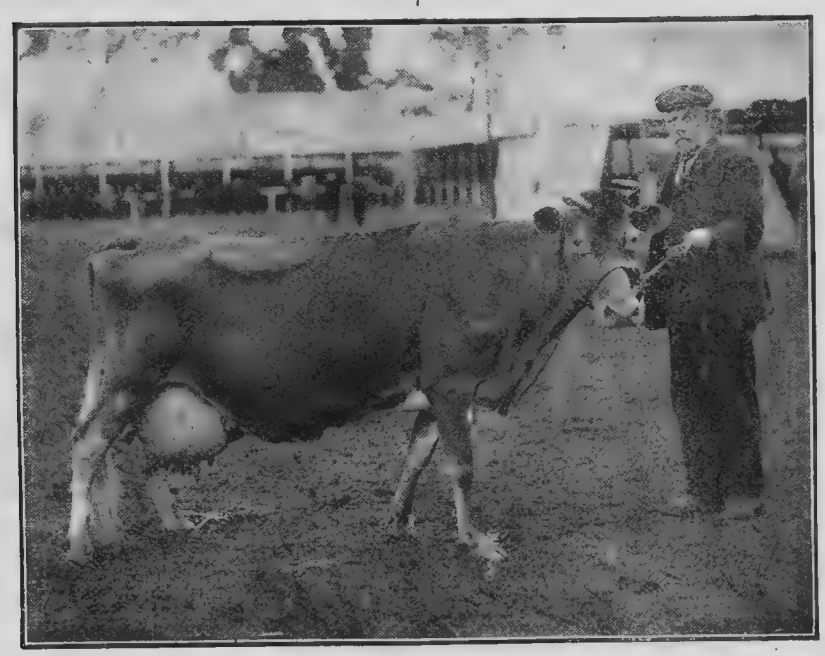
"They usually appear when the chick is a week old and may be present from that time until the bird it a month or more advanced. A good many poultrymen make a practice of greasing the heads of their chicks frequently, to guard against these lice and to make sure that a valubale chick is not destroyed by them, before their presence is discovered on the brood."

Information on Hen Houses Wanted.

We have been receiving a good many letters from subscribers in various parts wanting to know what kind of poultry houses are the best to build in this country. They want to know how many hens can be housed in one building, what kind of floors, how thick the walls should be, what materials are best to use, would it do to have the floor of the hen house lower than the ground outside, how about ventilation and what windows are necessary to let in enough sunlight. There are many beginnners coming to our territory and any information regarding buildings from people who are making a success of poultry keeping would be greatly appreciated. We should like to hear from any of our readers who care to give their experience for the benefit of others who may be just starting.

Clean water should be provided in the poultry yard. Upturned tin lids will do in coops where there are small chickens.

Reed Markle, Gros Ventre, Alta., writes: "Keep The Farmer coming. It is the best farm paper in Canada today."



A splendid Guernsey.
This is Mr. W. J. Empson's Guernsey Cow, Felois, that won first prize at the last English Royal.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY—Continued.

S.C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Order early and be sure of getting them. 50 cents per dozen, $3.50 per 100. Great layers. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man.

W. HARDY, Box 12, Roland, Man., breeder of W Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns. Stock for sale. Eggs $1.50 per setting of 15.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS for sale; $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 each. T. R. Field, Langdon, Alta.

RHODE I. REDS—Rose Comb; Eggs, $1.25, healthy stock, open run. G. Nicholl, Manitou, Man.

E. F. FITZPATRICK, Elgin, Man. Best pure bred S. C. Black Minorca, Buff Orpington and Dark Brahma Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season.

C. G. GOLDING, Churchbridge, Sask. B. P. Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Stock and eggs in season.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Cockerels for sale also Belgian hares. For prices apply to Herb' Adamson, Fairlight, Sask.

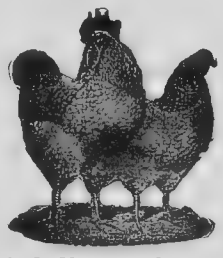
ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Manitoba's leading strain. Eggs $2.00 for 15, $5.00 for 45. $10.00 for 100. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man,

RICHARDSON BROS. & COX, Moose Jaw, Sask. breeders of pure Houdans and S. S. Hamburgs. Eggs $1.50 to $3.00 per setting.

JOHN PETERSON, Wellwood, Man. Rhode Island Reds, rose comb. Eggs for sale in season.

A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man. High class Partridge Cochins. Stock and eggs for sale.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards



Eggs for hatching from pure bred Buff and White Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds, $3.00 per 15; White Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, $2.50 per 15; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, $3.50 per 9; Pekin Ducks $1.50 per 9. Special prices on 50 and 100 lots. Address

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FRED BRADSHAW, Regina, Sask

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Eggs for hatching from grand flock with free range, $2 per setting, $8 per hundred.

Pedigreed Collie Pups, $5 each.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

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Leghorns, two pens. Pen 1 headed by 1st Cock; pen 2, 1st Cockerel Man. P. Show, Brandon.

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The Best in the West.

Eggs now reduced from $1.50 and $2.00 per 15 to $1.25 per 15, $2.00 per 30, 100 lots $5.00. Exhibition pen $3.00 per 15, $5 00 per 30.

This is your chance to get high class stock cheap.

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White Rock Cockerels for sale. Leghorn pen No. 1 headed by Hoar Frost [imp.]; Eggs $8 per 15, $15.00 per 30. Pen No. 2, also headed by an imported bird and 10 fine pullets: eggs $5 per 15, $8 per 30. Write for particulars.

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And a little better than last year. Both pullets and cockerels.

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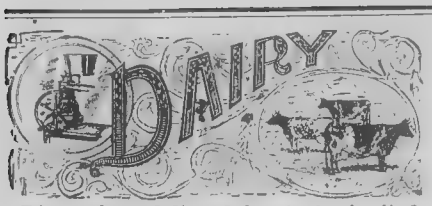

Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

Don't Shut off the Feed Too Soon.

During the past winter the problem in feeding the cows has been to give them a ration that would make lots of milk. In the summer time they quite largely find their own rations, provided a good pasturage is supplied. And the ration is balanced. In the right kind of grass pasture there is just enough dry matter and just enough succulence. Nature looks after the proper balancing of these things, and she is especially kind if the pastures are located in districts where pea-vines and vetches grow in profusion. That is the reason that the butter has such a good color and flavor in the summer time when the grass has reached the stage where the cows leave the meadows with reluctance and eat all the way in to the milk lot—it is the right kind of feed for making milk and butter.

There is every indication of a long pasture season this year. Spring has opened up early and the cows have been turned out earlier than usual. But the spring has been a little on the dry order in most sections, and the pasture will not come along as rapidly as if there had been more rain. This will have its effect on the milk supply and it will be a mistake to cut the grain ration down too much or too suddenly. The fresh grass will greatly stimulate the milk flow, but it does not provide enough nutriment to provide for the milk solids and the energy necessary for body maintenance. A little meal and hay fed of evenings and mornings will help greatly at this time of year and be well repaid by a fuller milk pail.

Encourage Dairy Performance in Shorthorns.

We have the utmost sympathy with the suggestion made at the last meeting of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association that at our large fairs there should be two classes for Shorthorns, one for the beef type and one where dairy type and performance should be given consideration. As things have been for some years past, there has absolutely been no thought whatever given in our Shorthorn show rings to dairy qualities. The result has been just what it inevitably must have been: that is in all our leading Shorthorn families the fancy has run so strongly to flesh that in some cases the cow is unable to nourish her own calf. We never heard of a Shorthorn judge at any of our leading western fairs asking if the prize-winning calf had been raised by a nurse cow or by its own dam.

And yet there is a good deal of dairy ability among Shorthorns, if we can only strike the right spots. Some herds in the West have cows in them that are very satisfactory milkers. The trouble is that nothing is being done to conserve this ability or to develop it. It comes only by accident in our Canadian herds, rather than by "malice aforethought" on the part of the breeders. What we now need is some systematic effort in breeding to strengthen the dairy tendency in Shorthorn strains that give promise of successful development in that direction.

Of course, it is a matter of common knowledge that in certain parts of England there are strains of Shorthorns of a distinctively dairy type. In one of our issues last year we presented the photo of Lady Morris, a heifer that was first in her class and reserve champion among the dairy Shorthorns at the last English Royal. We think that the matter is of sufficient interest to warrant us in reproducing the engraving again in order that the English type of dairy Shorthorn may be more carefully noted.

We may also state that in the United States this matter has been taken hold of with the result that a "Milking Appendix" has been added to the Shorthorn Herd Book, and that a number of the breeders of Shorthorns who have cows with inherited dairy qualities are paying considerable attention to developing the natural dairy propensities and to producing high dairy records. To be eligible for entry in this "Milking Appendix." a cow must be a registered Shorthorn with a record of not less than 8,000 pounds of milk a year, verified by the affidavit of the owner. We notice that one single herd in Pennsylvania has already 44 cows registered in this appendix and that the records of these 44 cows range from 8,107 pounds to 13,232 pounds of milk a year, while the average of their production is 9,363 pounds for the full year. These are surely most excellent records, and prove conclusively that there is much dairy ability in the Shorthorn breed when some person is found who will give it proper encouragement.

It may also be mentioned that in co-operation with the U.S. Federal Government and the Minnesota Experiment Station, a number of Shorthorn breeders of the state of Minnesota have organized an association to promote the milking qualities of their Shorthorn herds. Though the association has existed for a period of about four years, not much has yet been heard from it. It is at work, however, getting satisfactory results, and is now able to report a reasonable number of dams that are making good records. Several generations of offspring hence should find a large proportion of the females producing over 300 pounds of butter fat per year, and a number of them much better than that.

The Minnesota association requires that accurate records of the production of each cow be kept by each member

A good type of the milking Shorthorn. Lord Winchester's heifer, Lady Morris, first in the pedigree dairy Shorthorn class at the Bath and West Show, also first and reserve champion at the Royal Show. (To illustrate article "Encourage Dairy Performance in Shorthorns.")

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Skims 1000 lbs. an hour
Children Operate It!

The MAGNET Cream Separator, 1000 lbs. an hour can be operated by children to take care of the milk of 50 cows.

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Made strong and durable to out last your life and run as well for the next generation.

The MAGNET has six sizes in capacity, all run by the same driving gear and fit the same stand.

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If you have a large herd of cows write us and it will not cost you a cent to learn how easily the MAGNET will take care of your milk.

The MAGNET will not wear out in fifty years.

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of the association, the Babcock test being employed at regular intervals to determine the butter fat test. It is through such concerted effort that the milking Shorthorn breeders can accomplish the greatest progress and the greatest good to their favorites.

The Wisconsin Agriculturist commenting on this question, says: "There are enough Shorthorn breeders who are milking their cows in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin, or who claim to be breeding the Shorthorns of milking strains, that they might well organize in each of these states to do some testing such as is being done in Minnesota, without the Federal Government necessarily taking a hand. It is an assured fact that if the milking Shorthorn is to stay, something must be done toward pushing her milking qualities. It cannot be done without milking her and encouraging her to give milk."

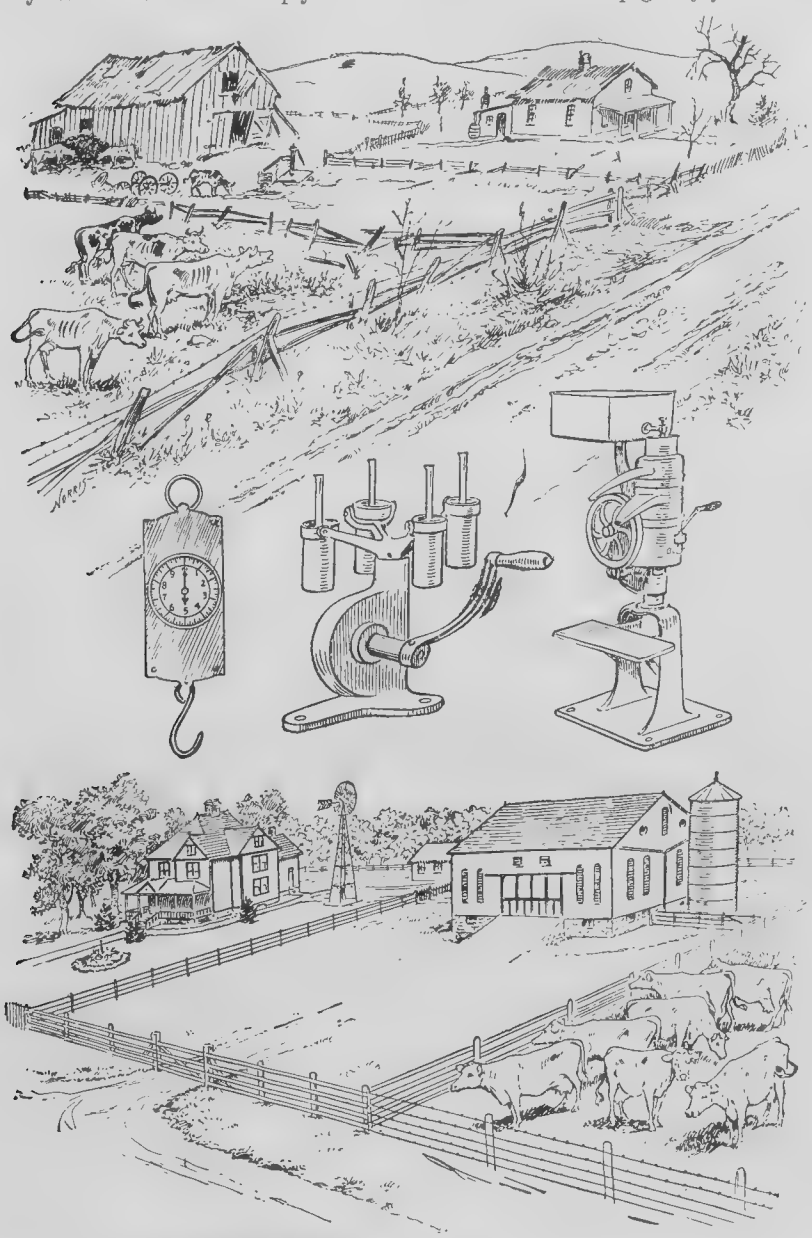
Much the same might be said of the Shorthorns of Canada. There is latent dairy ability among them, but it requires development. And in order to be developed, the individuals of promise need to be selected and separated as the special foundation stock upon which the superstructure of the work is to be built. And in order to make it worth while separating these individuals and developing their capacities, some systematic recognition must be given to their dairy qualities. This can be done by having special classes for the dairy type of Shorthorn at our leading fairs, but we should also suggest the idea of a dairy appendix in connection with the Canadian Shorthorn Book, as they have in the U.S.

Then, when due recognition is given to dairy ability, we will soon have a few importers bringing out Shorthorn bulls of the real dairy strains and we will eventually have herds of dairy Shorthorns that will have established records of performance to back up the claims of their owners. Then the term "dairy strain" will not simply be an apology for the absence of decent beefing qualities, as it is at present among some of the herds of registered Shorthorns of nondescript type and indifferent, aimless breeding. Then when a man makes the claim that a cow is a "dairy Shorthorn," it will be incumbent upon him to prove his claim in good old orthodox fashion.

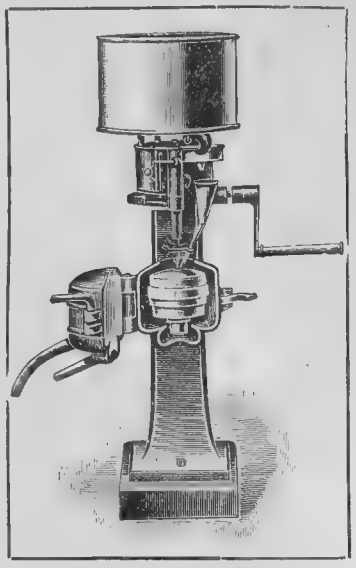
To follow these suggestions would not do harm in any way to the beef type of Shorthorn, but it would tend to conserve inherent capacity for milking that is to be found in certain strains of Shorthorns and for the development of which nothing systematic is at present being done in Canada.

Essentials to Dairy Success.

Two things, at least, are essential to insure success in dairying –a liking for the work, and a suitable location. Both these requirements are rather elastic. The "liking" part, or at least the "disliking," is largely a matter of imagination while the importance of having a suitable location is often over estimated. A suitable location consists in being close to a large city, within a reasonable distance from a creamery or cheese factory, or close to a railroad whereby milk or cream may be shipped to the factory or city. A large part of the country would thus be considered as "suitable" location for dairying. Where the dairyman likes best to get, though, is near to a station or an interurban railway connecting with a large city. There are only a few places where this is possible as yet in the West. A direct line of railway is equally desirable if the train service is right. Fast express milk trains run out of Chicago a distance of 75 to 150 miles every morning to bring in the carloads of milk to supply the demands of that large city. In this matter of location the dairymen around Winnipeg enjoy a decided



A silent message as to the importance of the cream separator, the milk scales and the Babcock tester in relation to dairying.—From the Extension Bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural College.



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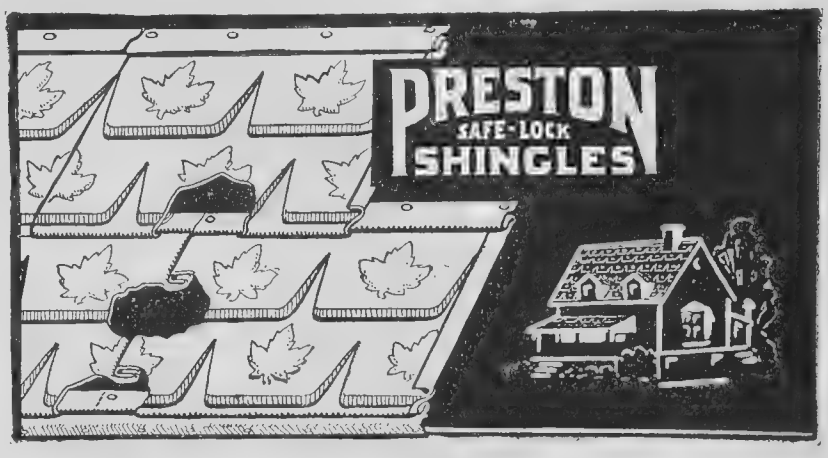

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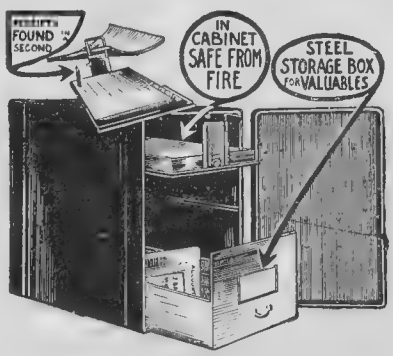

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advantage over others in western Canada.

One of the largest dairymen in the Winnipeg district is Capt. Max Meincke, at Headingly, Man. Headingly is some fourteen miles out of Winnipeg and connected to that city by an electric interurban line over which cars are run every hour. Capt. Meincke's dairy farm of 1200 acres is on the south side of the Assiniboine river less than half a mile from the station. The milk is delivered in Winnipeg by eight o'clock every morning and the cans returned the same day. The work is most remunerative and something of the way in which it is carried on will be of interest.

Just at present about 65 cows are being milked. They are mostly grade Holsteins and the herd includes a number of heavy performers. A pure bred Holstein bull is used as sire and there are about a dozen pure bred cows. The idea is to grade up the herd as fast as possible but the big demand for milk is a big hindrance as the temptation to keep low producing cows is great. At present Capt. Menicke has no use for a cow that will not give three gallons of milk per day and, if in winter, he wants her to keep this up for five months and longer in summer. "In a few years I hope to get them up to four gallons per day," he remarked, "and I don't want a cow that won't give more than 6,000 pounds of milk, although my average for last year was only 5,700." Each cow, whether she be grade or pure bred, is ear tagged and her milk periodically weighed so that the production of every animal in the herd is known. Capt. Meincke has an idea of doing as little work as possible. He sells whole milk and what he demands of every cow is that she gives lots of milk. He sells by the cwt. and doesn't consider it necessary to use the Babcock test. His is a beautiful lot of grade cows but he frankly admitted to the writer that the herd contained a lot of poor ones, cows that would ordinarily be considered good but which would have no place in his herd were it possible to get others to take their places. He had to have their milk, otherwise they would be discarded. His best yielders last year gave right close to 10,000 pounds of milk.

The winter feed of this herd consists of green sheaf feed and shorts, with what hay they will eat, although that is not much. They also get mangels for succulence and plenty of good river water. The green feed strikes us as being a good kind. Oats and peas, and barley and peas are sown together in the fields and cut for green feed. Each cow gets four of these sheaves and ten pounds of shorts per day. Those that are failing in their milk on account of being near the end of their lactation period are not given so much shorts. Mangels were fed up to near the first of January when the supply was exhausted. These had a splendid effect on the milk production which was most noticeable when the ration was cut off. The Captain would feed 40 pounds per day per cow if he could get them.

No calves are allowed to suck the cows, excepting some of the choicest purebreds. Ordinarily the calves are taken off their dams at two or three days of age and fed whole milk for a month and a half or so. If the calf appears a little weak it is left with the cow for five or six days but after that if it isn't lively it is fed up well and vealed. The whole milk is gradually substituted for skimmed milk and flax seed meal, a nice handful of the flax meal to each pail of milk. On this ration the calves grow and do well.

Much of Capt. Meincke's success is undoubtedly due to the way in which he cares for his milk. A flowing well makes it possible to have a large deep tank in the cellar through which running water is continually flowing. The temperature of this is stationary at about 42 degrees summer and winter. The cellar is well ventilated and the milk cans set in this tank are subjected to fairly ideal conditions. In summer the water cools the milk and in winter it is kept from freezing. Sour

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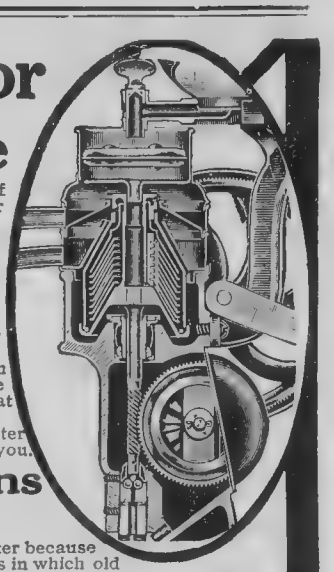
Pays Big Dividends For a Lifetime

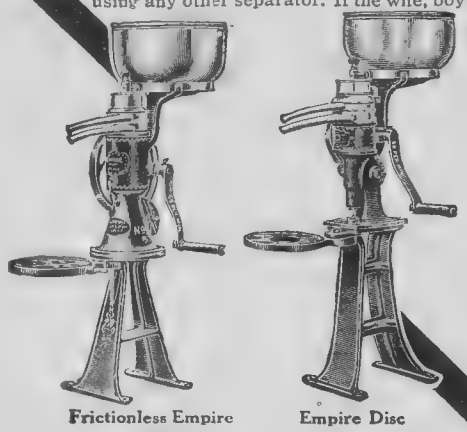


THAT is why the demand for Empires is increasing more rapidly than for any other make of separators. Years of service have proved their worth. Almost any separator may give fair service for a little while—but only Empire construction, Empire materials and Empire workmanship can stand the strain twice a day, year after year. Empires are easy to turn, easy to clean and do perfect skimming, not for a month or year only but for many years. The first Empires sold, nearly 20 years ago are doing fine work, giving satisfaction today. That's why all Empires are backed by the liberal Empire Guarantee—as good as a Government Bond.

Note The Simple Empire Construction—study the cross-section view shown here of the Empire Disc. The same general design is used in the Frictionless Empire also. You don't need to be much of a mechanic to find right here the reasons for Empire ease of turning and long service.

On the spindle at the lower end is cut a worm screw which meshes with the worm wheel. This worm wheel is on a pinion shaft which is turned by a cog. The cog meshes with a large drive wheel which the operator turns by a crank. Immediately below the bowl around the spindle is the upper bearing and at the lower end or point of the spindle is the lower bearing.

That's all there is to the driving part of an Empire. That's why it seems like play to turn an Empire after using any other separator. If the wife, boy or girl is to do the separating that should mean much to you.



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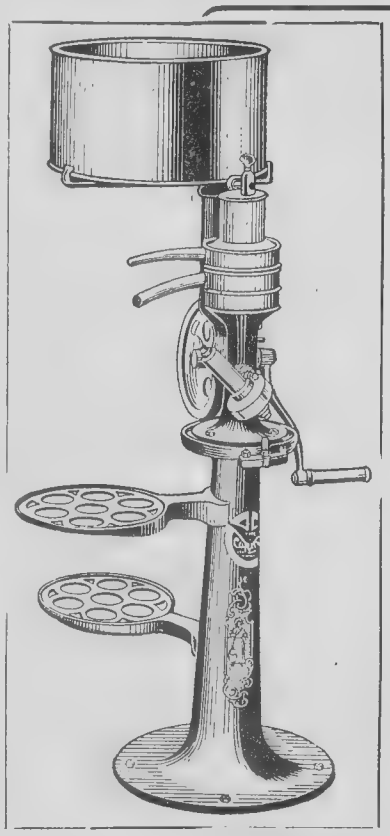

The CAPITAL is the Cream Separator that will "Buy Itself" For You

As soon as you have read this advertisement, sit down and write a post card for The Capital book—the book that not only tells the story of the easy-running, cream-saving separator, but that tells how you can put The Capital in your own dairy practically without costing you a cent.

The book also tells all about the wonderful Capital gears, about their perfect meshing and non-wearing qualities—how they run in oil— how an automatic clutch stops them running the minute you let go of the handle—and about how they give the light, three-and-a-half-pound bowl, 7,000 revolutions a minute.

It tells how and why The Capital skims closer—why The Capital wastes less than one-fifth the cream that other separators waste—and then explains how the machine can be made sweet and clean in two minutes after you are through using it.

This book is full of hard-and-fast facts—separator facts—which every dairyman owes it to himself to know; facts which will prove a revelation to the dairyman who is not familiar with The Capital.

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MR. FARMER, we want your cream shipped by express to us, and are prepared to pay cash for it—so soon as tested—at highest prices. Is this offer not better than making your own butter and trading it at the store? Don't delay writing us for particulars. It will pay you

Crescent Creamery Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG Authorized Capital, $250,000 BRANDON

milk is unknown at this farm, and it has the same reputation at the plant in Winnipeg where it is received. This insures a good price, in fact higher than the average because the milk is always of first class quality and there is lots of it.

Captain Meincke's check for a little less than $400 every fortnight gives considerable incentive to stay in the business. The check makes its appearance just as regularly in winter as in summer and if any difference is larger then. His gross receipts this year will amount to about $10,000 and the net profits will be from $2,000 to $3,000, according to what the herd is doing now. The Captain doesn't feel ashamed to take this money out of the business each year for his family lives well, his farm is getting richer instead of poorer, and the scrub cows are gradually being dispensed with. He has a sort of factory out there on the south bank of the Assiniboine. The raw products are green feed, shorts and mangels; his cows are the machines; and the finished product is whole milk delivered in Winnipeg. He likes his job and the location couldn't be better.

A Jersey Record.

The Jersey Bulletin claims that the beautiful fawn-colored cow has the champion long distance record for the world. This cow, Jacoba Irene, it claims, has "made the equivalent of 1,121.13 lbs. butter in one year, 2,053.02 lbs. in two years, and 2,781.36 lbs. in 37 months, during which time she produced three living calves, all alive and vigorous to-day."

Oaklands Beauty, one of the famous prize-winning Jersey Cows of England.

Definite Gains From Cow History.

A. W. Haine, of Dewdney, B. C, in a letter to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, writes as follows:

"When we joined the cow testing association in 1908 we had 21 cows, aged between 4 and 7 years, with an average yield of 6,800 pounds of milk. In 1909 our 21 cows averaged 8,360 pounds milk. We have 16 pure breds and 5 grade Holsteins. I would not think of stopping weighing and testing our milk as I feel satisfied that if a dairyman looks well to the sire of his herd and weighs and tests, his herd is bound to improve, and the hired men take more interest in their work. We commenced dairying 8 years ago with the intention of bringing our cows up to an average of 6,000 pounds milk each, which we did in about 5 years."

Such statements as the foregoing should prove inspiring to every dairyman. A fairly high standard of 6,000 pounds milk was reached in 5 years, and an increase of 23 per cent has been added to that. Mr. Haine will probably be up to 10,000 pounds per cow soon. That is one particularly interesting feature of cow testing—ideals are realized then those still higher are sought for, again with satisfactory results. What excellent herds could be developed if dairymen all over the Dominion would take up cow testing in real earnest.

Dairymen and "Men Who Milk."

It appears to me that there are very few dairymen, although there are a great many who milk, and it is the latter class of men who quit milking and keep constantly saying that milking cows don't pay. I wonder how many of those men have ever made a study of dairying or if they have ever gone to the trouble to get the true value of each individual cow, by testing and weighing the milk. For the man who has done neither, I may say, ignorance is bliss for both man and cow.

* * * * * *

When a man buys seed grain he will be most particular about the percentage of growth and have a guarantee that there are no foul seeds or smut in it, but his cows are left to eat on the prairie, to be served by any old scrub bull that happens to be around. From the heifers of this famous stock he expects to build up a dairy herd. It is a lamentable fact that there are hundreds of men trying to practice dairying in this way in the province of Alberta.

* * * * * *

Dairying has proved beyond a doubt to be the best paying branch of farming in every country in the world. It is the good dairymen who have no mortgages on their farms and who are able to educate their families, and who also take a pride in their well cultivated farms.

* * * * * *

I would like to give a little of my own personal experience which may be interesting to the many readers of your valuable paper: I landed in Stettler four years ago with my wife and family with the intention of taking up land and re-start farming like most of the Old Country men. Things looked very disappointing to what I had expected to see but after a good look around I thought I would take the best and surest way to make a living, so I bought a bunch of nine cows to start producing cream for the local creamery. They had all the appearance of good cows, but as facts proved afterwards they only existed on their good appearance, and not on their merits. Three of them went as dry as a bone three months after freshening, although they were run a good summer pasture. Four others, although they milked six months after freshening, and gave a moderate supply of milk, when their milk was tested I realized it was so poor that instead of running it through the separator I ought to have poured it into the hog trough. Of the nine cows I now only possess two of the original stock.

* * * * * *

$ THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS $

Last year we distributed upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS among our patrons for CREAM.

We are prepared to double that amount this year. How much of this are YOU going to get?

Have you any CREAM, EGGS or BUTTER to sell?

Write us at once and we will make you a proposition. Do it to-day.

ADDRESS

The Brandon Creamery and Supply Co., Ltd.

Box F Brandon, Manitoba

Get This Energetic Engine!

If "our folks" realized what a load of hard work this amazingly powerful little pumping engine lifts from the shoulders of farmers' families, we would be buried so deep under rush orders that we couldn't see daylight for months.

Pumps 800 to 1,000 Gallons Per Hour

Gives FIRE PROTECTION! Runs Light Machines!

That's the actual, absolute fact. Pumps abundant water for stock and domestic use. Runs all kinds of hand-power machines, such as cream separators, churns, fanning mills, feed cutters, grindstones. And it is always on guard against FIRE!

Throws a stream as high as a house or barn, or 60 feet on the level. Beats any "bucket brigade!" Gives protection day and night.

Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine

ALL COMPLETE AS IT COMES TO YOU

Nothing to build—no "extras" to buy. It is a complete Portable Power Plant. Gets busy inside of 15 minutes after you get it. Fits any pump. Out-pumps largest windmills! Air-cooled, without fans or attachments. As high grade as best automobile engines. Starts or stops on the instant. Cannot freeze or overheat. A child can operate it.

Think of it! All for a few cents a week! Gasoline costs only a few cents a week. Engine saves time, muscle and money.

Send for Free Book this Very Day!

We haven't exaggerated the facts. Send at once for extraordinarily interesting book. Get acquainted with the little Farm Pump Engine! (101)

Pat. June 15, 1909. Others applied for

The Brandon Implement & Mfg., Co., Dept. 20, Brandon, Man.

FARM SNAPS

I have a choice list of highest class farm lands, also improved farms. Unexampled bargains for cash or on terms to suit purchaser. Will exchange for excellent city property if desired. Write for list.

WM. GRASSIE, 54 Aikins Blk., Winnipeg

JOHN GEDDES,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT.

You will ship to me again if you ship to me once.

WRITE:

214 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Branch Office: LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

After my four years' experience with the ordinary so called dairy cattle I can say that there are two-thirds of them not worth putting the bucket under. Cows that won't produce 6,000 pounds of milk in a season and test three per cent. of butter fat are not worth the name of dairy cows, but ought to go on the range or be shipped to the Chicago packing houses.

* * * * * *

To get the best results from good cows give them the best of treatment with good, warm and well ventilated stables in winter. If they are to freshen in the spring, prepare them all winter by good feed and care. Don't turn them out on the straw pile in winter to be butted about with range steers or chased about by horses. A little chop given during the summer once or twice a day is never lost on a good cow. Regularity of milking, a little rape or rye to turn them on during September and October are good to keep up the flow of milk. Green feed (oat hay) has proved to be the best winter feed, but a little common sense and careful study are two things which will enable anyone to make dairying a success.—Edwin Allison, Content, in the Stettler Independent.

Milk pails should always have seams that are carefully filled with solder, so that no dirt of any sort may become lodged therein.

To churn successfully, do not fill the churn too full. There needs to be ample room for the cream to be thrown from one end of the churn to the other as it is turned over.

If choice butter is desired, do not be too anxious for a big churning. It is much easier to make good butter where the cream is not too old. Even cool storage has its limitations, as some forms of bacterial life will develop and injure the flavor even when a low temperature is maintained.

There are still many people who believe that they can tell how rich a cow's milk is by its color. They think that yellowness in milk is a sure sign that it is rich in butter fat. To quite an extent, this is a mistaken notion. Yellowish milk is usually rich in butterfat, but white milk may be quite as rich or richer. The color is to some extent a breed characteristic not necessarily related to richness in fat.

Germs in milk may be killed by home pasteurizing. This can be accomplished by heating the milk slowly to about 160 degrees Fahr. and holding it at that heat for some minutes until the bacteria are killed; then the temperature is reduced as low as possible to prevent the growth of any new bacteria that may enter the milk from the air. One should remember, however, that heating milk beyond 160 degrees gives it a burnt taste and an odor due to the solidifying or cooking of the albumen and the burning or carmalizing of the milk sugar. This albumen may be seen in the light scum that forms on milk that has been subjected to heat. If the scum be brownish, it is due to the carmalized milk sugar.

A new balance has been devised by the Wisconsin Experiment Station to meet the demand for a simple and correct method of weighing cream into test bottles. In testing cream by the Babcock test it is necessary to weigh the cream into each test bottle instead of measuring it, as milk is measured. The scales commonly used for this purpose are not always entirely satisfactory. This newly devised "hydrostatic cream balance" is a simple device for weighing cream for testing by the Babcock test. The advantages of this balance are low cost, durability, simplicity and accuracy. The essential parts of this balance are a hollow brass float which supports a platform upon which the cream bottle is placed. The cream is weighed by pouring it slowly into the bottle until the float sinks to a certain point.

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MORE THAN ONE MILLION USERS OF
DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

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Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver Chicago NEW YORK San Francisco

Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

In Defence of the Well Fatted Bacon Hog.

R. L Lang, Oak Lake, writes.—Partly in self defence and partly in defence of the judge and the winter fair board, I would like to offer a few remarks in answer to Mr. Potter's letter in your issue of April 20th, re bacon hogs at Brandon winter fair.

Mr. Potter would like to lead the public to believe that my hogs were of the short type, which was not the case, as the judge's decision was endorsed by such men as Mr. Daly, buyer for J. Y. Griffin and Co., and Mr. Ironside, Jr., of Gordon and Ironside. B th said that my hogs were just the type of hog they wanted, and properly finished. I might say that I did not enter my sweepstake hog in the carcass competition, as Mr. Potter well knows, as I had some idea of going on to Regina. Had I entered my sweepstake hog in the carcass competition I would no doubt have won out as the one I did enter was placed fifth and was not to be compared with the one which took the sweepstakes.

I sold the hogs to Mr. Donaldson, the butcher of Brandon, re which he states in a letter the following: "About the hogs I bought from you at Brandon, I found them to be very nice hogs and in good shape, well fatted and they killed out well, not too fat and with plenty of lean. They made the best of pork and tender meat, just the kind of pork I like to get. They may not have been such a long hog as Mr. Potter's, but I think the pork would be better, for Mr. Potter's hogs were long and lean. They looked as though they had been starved for some time so as not to be too heavy. I do not think they would make such nice pork, more gristle with the fat and the meat would not be so tender."

I might just say that my hogs were a cross from half-bred Yorkshire sows of the best breeding obtainable and a Berkshire hog.

To sum the matter up, I would just say that such men as Mr. Potter have been carrying a fad too far and it is very hard to get hogs too fat at the required weight and at an early age if properly fed and managed. I must say I do like a hog with a quiet temperament that when he has his feed he will eat it and then lie down and make use of it; not like so many of the Yorkshires I saw at Brandon that would stand and squeal with their troughs full of feed.

There is no doubt that the object of the winter fair and fat stock show is to encourage better methods of feeding as well as to stimulate the interest in the meat business. This cannot be done to any advantage with lean, skinny hogs. As Mr. Potter says, the judge was stuck in placing the awards. I say no wonder, for if the hogs had all been in good condition the task would have been a fairly easy one. Having the hog business somewhat at heart, I think it an industry which merits our attention at the present time, and it is to the benefit of all concerned to try and produce the class of stuff that the market demands.

Horses are normally not deaf. In fact they have a rather acute sense of hearing. No need to shout at them.

We are assured that the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association intends to take steps to prosecute all stallion owners that travel horses that have not been enrolled.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of **$2.00** per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM J. G. Barron, Prop., Carberry, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topsman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

TAMWORTH HOGS AND SHORTHORN CATTLE at Neepawa Stock Farm, A. W. Caswell, Prop., Neepawa, Man. Seven bulls, several heifers, young boars and sows for sale. Farm adjoining the town of Neepawa. Phone No. 95. Can ship via C. N. R. or C. P. R.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE, at Cherry Grove Farm, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., Proprietor. Herd boar (imp. in dam) bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Orders booked for spring litters.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Tamworth Pigs and B. P Rocks, eggs $1.50. Rye Grass seed, no noxious weeds. Prizes won at six Fairs in 1909, cash $1500, two gold medals and four silver cups.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons. Port de Vendome at head of Stud, Championship for stallion and four mares. Brandon Fair, 1908 and 1909. Young stock for sale.

GEO. GRAY, Crandell, Man., breeder of Clydes Imp. "Wyomyo," winner of 1st at Brandon summer fair, also 1st at winter fair at head of stud.

MORTSON BROS., Fairlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer Prize Herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHETLAND PONIES,** pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland Man, Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmfield, Man., breeder of high grade Oxford Down Sheep. Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

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The Care of New Born Foals.

By A. S. Alexander, V.S.

At present it is estimated that some 25 per cent. of the annual foal crop is lost. Most of this mortality might be prevented by treating the mare intelligently and giving proper attention to the navel and bowels of the new born foal. It is the purpose of this article to furnish practical instruction on these the charge of brood mares and foals.

Cause of Navel and Joint Disease.

The navel cord (umbilicus) connects the foal's body with the afterbirth (placental membranes) of the mare. It is made up of gelatinous tissue covering a large vein coming from the foal's liver and carrying impure blood to be purified in the lungs of the mare; two arteries carrying pure blood from the arteries of the mare, by way of the placenta, to the arteries of the foal, and a tube (urachus) from the foal's bladder which, while the colt is in the womb, discharges urine into one of the envelopes (allontois) covering the foal.

When the navel cord breaks at birth its blood vessels and tube promptly close, if all goes well. If pus-forming germs from filthy or soiled bedding, floor, or ground, get onto the raw navel cord, however, they cause infection, inflammation and collections of pus at the point involved and thence germs are carried into the system and form colonies (secondary abscesses) elsewhere in the body and notably in the joints of the extremities.

In cases of generalized infection (pyaemia) abscesses may be found in the liver, kidneys, lungs, brain, muscles and subcutaneous connective tissue. If the urachus fails to close, urine dribbles or streams from the navel opening and, in that event, abscesses of the joints eventually appear, the infection having become general. The latter condition is termed "pervious" or "persistent" urachus. A majority of infected foals die. Recovery is seldom perfect. The colts fail to thrive, or develop perfectly and are apt to have chronic affections of the joints. Treatment of the disease can only be properly conducted by the trained veterinarian and he may employ a special (antistreptococcic) serum with some degree of success, both as a preventive and curative agent.

Seventy-five per cent. of the cases of this disease affect foals during the first three weeks of life. Fat, flabby foals, with extra large navel cords, often the get of overfed, pampered, underexercised stallions, or from mares in like condition —are especially prone to the disease and are most likely to succumb. Foals that have small navel cords and are lively at birth, soon on their feet and nursing, are much less liable to attack.

Stallions should be worked, or abundantly exercised, and so fed and maintained as to insure virility, vigor, stamina, robust constitution and the perfect health of every organ. Mares should be similarly treated. Foals will then be likely to come into the world healthy, lively and strong to resist disease.

Symptoms of Navel and Joint Disease.

A few days after birth the foal is found to be weak, lame, feverish and with impaired appetite. One joint, or another, is swollen, hot and painful. Usually the attack affects the fetlock, hock, stifle, hip, knee, elbow or shoulder. Sometimes abscesses form at the poll, about the ribs, or along the spinal column. The swellings rapidly increase in size and several joints are affected at one time. There is swelling of the navel, and pus oozes from one or more openings. Pus forms in quantities in the affected joints. Diarrhoea usually comes on, or may be alternated with constipation. Soon the foal is too weak to stand, loses appetite entirely, and dies in a few days, or in two or three weeks, in lingering cases. Often urine escapes from the navel, or the foal passes bloody urine; but the latter symptoms may, for a time at least, be present without noticeable symptoms of pus infection.

Treatment of the Foal at Birth.

Attend to the navel cord (umbilicus) as soon as the nose of the foal has been cleared of afterbirth. If possible avoid tying the navel cord. It is best for it to break off naturally. If it fails to break and the mare is lying down, make her get up and the cord may then break.

If found necessary to tie the cord use a clean, disinfected string. A dirty string may cause infection. Soak the string in a five per cent. solution of lysol or carbolic acid, or a 1-500 solution of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury). Tie the cord one inch or a little more from the belly; then sever the cord with a clean knife. An emasculator or ecaseur (castrating instruments) may be used to sever the cord in place of tying it and then cutting through below the knot.

Saturate the stump of the navel cord immediately, whether tied or not, with the following disinfectant: Powdered corrosive sublimate, 2 drams; boiling water, 1 pint. When it has cooled, color the solution with 2 drams of tincture of iron, label the bottle "poison" and keep it out of the way of children. Repeat the aplication twice a day until the cord shrivels up, drops off and no raw spot remains. To keep the solution from blistering the foal's belly smear carbolized vaseline or unsalted lard around the navel before making the first application.

A good way to use the solution is to put some of it in a shallow, wide-necked bottle, then hold the bottle against the foal's belly with the navel stump immersed so that it will be completely covered by the fluid. If the navel cord has been tied remove the string as soon as possible, squeeze out the blood clot and instantly soak the navel stump with the corrosive sublimate solution. Use the solution twice a day until the navel is perfectly healed. Remove sloughing portions of the cord each morning, so far as possible, to allow the solution to wet all raw parts of the cord.

Give Attention to the Bowels.

A strong foal will be on its feet and trying to nurse in less than an hour from birth. Such a foal needs no help, but a weak one will have to be held up to suck until strong enough to do so without help. Wash the udder of the mare with a lukewarm 2 per cent. solution of coal tar disinfectant and then rinse off with warm water before the foal is allowed to suck for the first time. The external organs (genitals), tail and hind parts of the mare should be washed with a similar solution once a day for the first week or so after the birth of the foal.

Keeping the udder free from infective matter in this way tends to prevent the foal from scouring, for that condition of the bowels often is due to germ infection of the intestinal tract by way of the mouth. Disinfection of the navel cord also tends to prevent scouring. At birth the intestine of the foal contains a sticky mass of fecal matter (meconium). This should come away promptly and usually this is accomplished by the first milk (colostrum) which possesses purgative properties. To assist nature, either insert a small tallow dip candle (made for this purpose) in the foal's rectum, or, within an hour from birth, give an injection of either warm water, warm slippery elm bark tea, flaxseed tea, sweet oil, or a mixture of equal parts of cream, molasses and warm water, and repeat in 12 hours if required. Harm may be done by injecting a large quantity of strong, soapy warm water with an ordinary "horse syringe." A fountain syringe is to be preferred and small, hard rubber nozzle, or a small, clean rubber hose and funnel. Smear vaseline or lard on the nozzle and in rectum before giving the injection. If the bowels do not move within 24 hours from birth and the foal seems sick, shake up two to four tablespoonfuls of pure castor oil in milk, or a mixture of equal quantities of castor oil and sweet oil, according to size of foal, and give as one dose. Then continue the injections at intervals of six hours.

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ly and intelligently. Choose the milk of a cow that has recently calved, preferably one which gives milk low in butterfat, for mares' milk while rich in sugar, is poor in fat. Sweeten the milk with molasses or sugar and dilute with warm water. Give a little of this prepared milk at short intervals from a scalded nursing bottle and large rubber nipple. Be careful to keep the bottle and nipple scrupulously clean. Add an ounce of lime water to each pint of the prepared milk and allow half a cupful once an hour at first.

As the foal grows, gradually increase the amount of milk fed and lengthen the intervals between meals. In a few days food may be given six times a day and, later, four times daily. The foal will soon learn to drink from a pail, if allowed to suck the attendant's fingers at first.

Until the bowels move freely, give rectal injections night and morning. If the foal scours at any time give two to four tablespoonfuls of a mixture of sweet oil and pure castor oil shaken up in milk and stop feeding milk for two or three meals, allowing sweetened warm water and limewater instead. Let the foal lick oatmeal as soon as it will eat and gradually increase the amount and add wheat bran. In five or six weeks some sweet skimmilk may be given and the amount gradually increased daily until, in three months or so, it may be given freely three times a day in place of new milk. The foal at this age also will be eating freely of grass, grain and bran.

At all times supply pure cold drinking water. Let the foal run out in a lot or grass paddock for exercise. Accustom it to be handled daily. Feed small quantities of nutritious food often, keeping all food vessels clean and the foal should thrive and develop well.—Wisconsin Bulletin.

Using Ordinary Horse Sense in the Breeding of Swine.

By Oscar Miller, Cheadle, Alta.

The first question most English speaking people ask when considering a proposition is "does it pay?" This question will be decided largely when speaking of the hog in the affirmative or negative as he tips the scales heavily or lightly as he passes over the scales out of the producer's hands. Is a hog a hog and a horse a horse? A great many people act as if they thought a hog was a hog, but a horse wasn't a horse. For instance, suppose that people were breeding a horse to sell over the scale at so much per lb. Would this people select a Thoroughbred or a Standard bred? Would they even select the Hackney or Coach? Certainly not. This people would with one accord select some of the well established draft breeds—an easy keeper, a horse that would respond in weight to the feed that was put into him. The Percheron, Belgian or Clyde would be selected quickly. Don't misunderstand me. I don't mean that the Thoroughbred or Standardbred is not a good one. He is, but he doesn't respond to the requirement for weight. But some will say it was never intended that he should. Truly, you are right and I have no argument at all if you can show me a breed of hogs that are not required to pass over the scales as they leave the producer's hands, and again as they pass to the consumer. Is a hog a hog? I maintain that there is as much difference in the different strains of hogs as there is in the different blood lines of the horse, and, further, that that breed which most nearly represents the draft horse type, most nearly represents the producer's interests. Brother producer, I need not tell you that for an easy keeper and good feeder you should discard the stilty, angular or raw boned horse, or that one which has a narrow chest or whose back can be covered practically by your two hands. Any ordinary fool Dutchman knows that, and you can't often fool a Dutchman.

The Dutchman's kind of a horse is the kind of a hog I am advocating. His horse is usually an easy keeper. You know it is often said this fool Dutchman can live where some of us smart English people would starve to death. This Dutchman I am talking about doesn't care to throw away a bushel of grain without getting two in return. A little fat on the back of his horse or hog doesn't scare him. Enough to pile upon the shoulders of the good natured man.

But you say, what breed of hogs do you recommend? I recommend for this grain belt the hog that has swept the greater hog producing area in the world, I believe, viz., the corn belt of the U. S. Ah, you say, have you but one breed there? No, that is not true. There are many, but there are two breeds that stand head and shoulders above all others, marking and coloring every carload practically which come into the great slaughtering centres. The two breeds I speak of are the Duroc Jerseys and the Poland Chinas. The latter I have never handled as a breed but have always held them in great respect for the place they filled in the greatest pork producing area in the world. We never, as Duroc men, claimed a very great lead over them. We held that our breed was more prolific; that our sows were better rustlers, took better care of their pigs and that their produce would go on and feed a little farther at a profitable rate than the Polands, which claim I believed then, as I do now, we were justified in making. The Poland men went a little too far perhaps with "type." They certainly got a beautiful hog and are now working backward from that type and are paying more attention to prolificacy.

Judging from the way my hogs have done during the winter months, I feel no hesitancy in saying that Alberta can place herself among the pork producing countries of the world. All honor to the Swine Breeders' Associations. When ever we get aid in the form of Government packing houses then, as Billy Sunday, the Baseball Evangelist says, we will "go some."

Just here I wish to digress from my subject and make a few statements that are partly in the nature of a confession and partly declarative. There was a time when I thought there was only one place to live; that in the centre of the corn belt of the States. I thought Illinois good enough for anybody. Today I am sure there is another place quite as healthy, quite as productive of cereals and possessing indeed quite as clever a people. I am glad to find that "God save the King," and "My Country 'tis of Thee" are sung to the same tune. In reality we are one people. Blood is thicker than water. Our interests are one. We worship the same God, speak the same language, read the same literature and solve the same problems.

But let me get back to my subject, that of getting on in the world; as to whether this or that will pay. At this particular time we are concerned about how we can best get along in Alberta. You know my theme? It is the production of pork. The horse is indispensible; cattle are the source of much wealth, but the hog is the domestic animal which is the renowned debt payer and mortgage lifter. He has a better digestive organ than either the horse or the steer. He turns more of what he eats into gain. All hail to the horse and cattle industry, but there is as great if not greater yet to come. The debt payer and mortgage lifter is soon to make his debut into the great grain producing country and lay just claim to a high place of honor in the finances of Sunny Alberta.

As I said before, what we need to launch this industry is a government packing plant. People from the States will raise hogs; they can't help it. Their fathers and grandfathers succeeded largely through this one branch of live stock. We have an abundance of grain. What are we going to do with it when we are but half developed? I answer: feed the world wholesome, palatable pork chops. Terminal elevators, waterways, rapid transporta-

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Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on hand, of all ages and choicest quality.—F. W. BROWN & SONS, Proprietors, Box 58, Portage la Prairie, Man

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tion, farmers' co-operative elevators—all these are well and good but while you gentlemen of authority are trying to solve these great problems give us a few packing plants and let us help. In this great digester we have an unlimited storage plant which will pay dividends to the farmers of Alberta. Show me the color of the hair of that race of people who do not like pork chops, ham and bacon, or that lady of the house who cannot use a bit of shortenning in her culinary work, then I will frankly apoligize to you from the depth of my heart for having presented to you as I see him the greatest of financiers, debt payers, mortgage lifters and home builders.

To Prevent Horse From Gnawing Halter Rope.

The following clipping from an exchange will answer our subscriber who asked for information on the above subject:—"I have found that by painting the woodwork with coal tar the worst wood-gnawing horses would never bite it afterward. The tar should be put on while hot. An old broom or whisk brush may serve as a paint brush. I have also found a way to cure a horse of biting his halter strap or rope by boiling the rope in water in which a bar of cheap washing soap has been dissolved. This remedy tried on several horses which I have owned never failed. One horse, when I first got him, would bite a heavy rope in two almost as soon as tied. A small soaped rope cured him completely. That was nearly ten years ago and it has not been necessary to tie him with a chain since."

Unsoundness in Horses.

Under the above heading the Scottish Farmer discusses the proposal recently made to the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain, by a Mr. Jackson, that after a certain date an animal "should not be eligible for entry in the Stud Book unless its sire is certified free from hereditary disease by a veterinary surgeon appointed by the society during the year immediately preceding the birth of such animal."

Although this suggestion was set aside by the council of the Shire Horse Society, it is never-the-less a question which will come up again. As the Scottish Farmer points out, if it be impracticable it remains for the council to demonstrate such fact. Because this proposition has been made does not necessarily mean that there are more unsound Shire horses than those of other breeds, but it does mean that a suggestion pointing in the right direction has been made. The same question has come up in our western breeders' meetings and it can not be lightly dealt with.

We are in the formative stages of our horse breeding industry and while laying our foundations it behooves us to put the very best possible timbers in the structure. Many of the States have found it entirely practicable to require a certificate of soundness before a stallion can stand for public service. This requirement as a requisite to registry is only another step in advance. By the restricting of the payment of prize money to none but sound horses at our fairs much can be done to forward the cause of soundness. The Scottish Farmer points out that one of the objects of the above mentioned horse society is "to promote the distribution of sound and healthy sires throughout the country." This matter, then, is thus purely up to not only that particular society of Great Britain but to all horse breeders' societies of all countries. It is clearly within their field.

Canadians may well consider the question as one of the most important with which horse breeders have to deal. Every stallion possessed of an hereditary disease that stands for service in the West is increasing the number of probable unsound horses at the rate of eighty or so a season. And the worst part of the whole thing is that the poor qualities of a sire are more easily perpetuated than the good ones. The conclusions reached by the Scottish Farmer with reference to conditions in the Old Country will also get a favorable reading by western breeders, especially the mare owners:

"Nothing is of greater importance than the distribution of sound sires throughout the country, and, as we have frequently pointed out, the Highland and Agricultural Society can give a more effective lead in this matter than any other body in Scotland. It can, with a minimum of trouble, ensure that, so far as human skill can determine the fact, only sound sires will be hired with premiums subsidized from its funds. That this suggestion with others that are kindred, should be deemed unworthy of consideration by the national agricultural society of Scotland suggests that that Board is dominated by the influence of those who are acting in the interests of the owners of entire horses and not in the interests of the far larger number who are users of these horses. There is need for a strong man to give a strong lead in this matter."

Co-operative Pork Packing in Ireland.

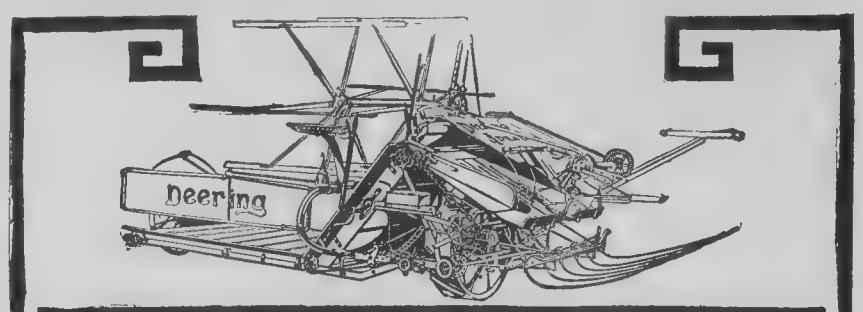
Interesting Account of Co-operative Work among Irish Farmers, as Reported by the Canadian Bacon Commission.

In Ireland, as in Canada, swine raisers are not entirely satisfied with the treatment received from the packers. This is more especially true south of the middle line where pigs are sold alive. Learning of the success of co-operation in bacon curing in Denmark, certain districts in Ireland have sought to apply the same remedy. There is, consequently, in operation at Roscrea, in Tiperrary county, an extensive co-operative curing house, and it is hoped before long a similar plant will be running in Wexford at the town of Enniscorthy. Before the visit of the Commission the Wexford co-operative bacon factory society had been formed, a prospectus issued and much stock subscribed.

The Roscrea factory has been in operation since early in 1908. It has 4,000 members or patrons living within a radius of 18 miles round Roscrea. Each member must own at least one share of stock, for which he pays one pound, but he may buy as many shares as he likes. Each shareholder is entitled to share in the profits according to the number of pigs he supplies. A statutory rule exists that each member must, under a penalty of $2.40 per pig, offer such bacon pigs as he produces, and all of them, to the factory. This ensures a constant supply of the raw material, and also prevents any attempts by outsiders to unduly influence the local markets temporarily, so as to induce pig breeders to send their pigs elsewhere. On the other hand it is laid down that a bonus will be given to pig suppliers according to the number of pigs which they produce. The rules are very comprehensive in character, and are subscribed to in a declaration which each shareholder has to sign, and which forms a definite and binding contract.

The factory is constructed throughout of corrugated iron, which forms the roof and sides, and which is carried on vertical iron columns. The total area covered is approximately 136 ft. x 120 ft., and the departments are laid out to suit all requirements of such a plant. The capacity of the bacon factory is 600 pigs per week, and the total cost including the land, was about $37,000.

Up to August, 1909, the average run had been 150 pigs per week, the highest number being 211. The killings would have been much larger but for the fact that the society was short of working capital, and could not pay for more than a limited number of pigs per week. This was due to an error in commencing with too low a capitalization, and strange to say the banks cannot be induced to



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THINK back to the last harvest time. Did you get all the profit from your acres that should have been yours? Or through delays, caused by tinkering with broken-down or inefficient machines, did you lose valuable time? Did you get all the grain—tangled or down—or did your machine leave a part of your profit in every field? Ask yourself today. Did I get the best results possible from my harvesting machines last year, and, if so, are they in condition to give me the same service this year? If not—

Now is the time to choose the machines that will get all the crop this year in the shortest time—with the least effort on your part. That means the Deering. They are machines that will give you the very best service. They are built to meet the conditions encountered on Canadian farms.

The Deering binder is a model of convenience for operating. It is a strong machine. You will not be troubled with breakages. It has light draft and has such a wide range of adjustment that it is adapted for all conditions of grain and fields.

You will be sure of satisfaction with a Deering. It is a proved machine. In addition to binders, the Deering line comprises various other machines in harvesting and haying machine lines, seeding and tillage implements. The Deering local dealer handles I H C gasoline engines, cream separators, manure spreaders, wagons, hay presses and motor vehicles.

Investigate the Deering line Learn what Deering machines will do for you. Call on local dealer for catalogue and particulars or write to nearest branch house.

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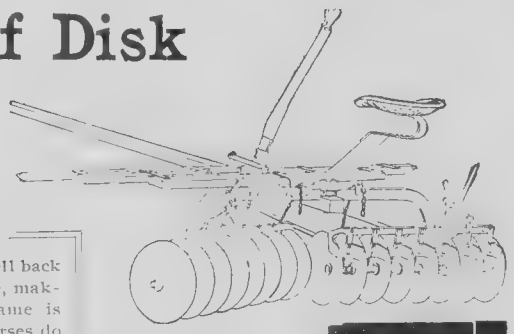

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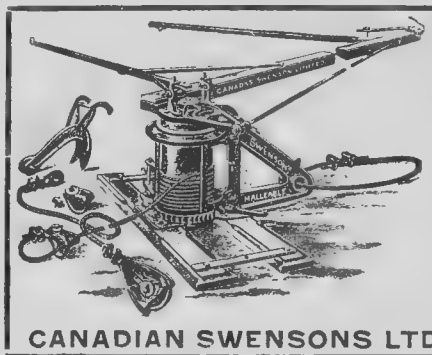

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Write for Catalogue N, and state the kind of work you have to do.

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advance money on the stock. Except for this unfortunate handicap the factory would do a flourishing business, as not infrequently hogs delivered have to be transferred to other houses that can pay for them at once.

The success of such a plant depends much on the management. The Roscrea factory has for manager Mr. J. W. Welsh, who has had experience in successful bacon factories both in England and the United States. Already the bacon made at Roscrea factory has won the highest possible honours at the London Dairy Show. The output of the factory is shipped in bales to representatives in England, who sell direct to the retail trade. As in the case of Canadian and Danish bacon, the meat is not smoked until it reaches the English merchant.

The report of Roscrea Bacon factory for the first year of operation, 1908, shows a good profit to the shareholders. During the year the turnover of business amounted to about $170,000, of which about $43,000 represents live pigs sold by the factory for the members. After allocating all expenses chargeable to the trading, there remained a net profit for the year of some $1,500. The directors in this report point out that with $25,000 more working capital the gross profits would have been doubled, while the net profits would have enabled the board to have allocated a substantial sum to shareholders on the value of pigs supplied.

The process of curing at Roscrea is practically the same as that adopted by Canadian curers. The killing and dressing is carried on as in a modern factory in Canada, except that more of the work is done by hand at Roscrea. The sides after being properly dressed and trimmed, are hung in the chill room, which is held at a temperature of 38 degrees Fahr., and in which a constant current of cold, dry air is circulating at that temperature. The meat is, therefore, reduced to about 38 degrees Fahr., and this process occupies something like a whole day, after which the sides are passed into the curing cellar. In the case of 'Wiltshire' sides they are pumped with a recognized pickle, and are then sprinkled over with curing antiseptic, on the top of which is placed a heavy sprinkling of curing-salt. The same process takes place with almost every part of the pig, and on the average about two weeks are allowed for the curing, but of course this is modified according to the character of meat it is intended to produce. Hams, for example, are not pumped and are kept about 21 days in salt. When the meat is cured it is drained free of pickle, and is then removed from the cellar and washed in readiness for shipping.

The bacon is cured almost as hard as Canadian, it being considered that a milder cure, as in Denmark, is too risky on account of possible loss through taint if the meat is not quickly consumed.

Each week a committee appointed for the purpose sets the price to be paid the following week. Each Saturday a postal card noting the prices for the several classes of pigs is mailed to each shareholder. Both live and dressed weights are quoted. When the pigs are delivered they are weighed on a scale which records on a tag the weight in cwts., qrs. and lbs. If the pigs are sold live weight they are paid for at once, but if by dressed weight a tag is put in the ear of each, so that it can be followed through the slaughter house.

Enquiry Into the Hog Raising Industry in Saskatchewan.

During the month of April the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture conducted by mail an inquiry into the hog-raising industry in that province. Several hundreds of the men whom the statistical records of the Department showed to have been keeping upwards of twenty hogs last summer were written to and a large number of replies were received. The objects of the enquiry are set forth in the six questions asked. They will be discussed separately and a summary given of the replies received to each.

To Increase or to Decrease?

Question No. 1.—Is the tendency of the farmers of your district to go into hog raising or to go out of it?

Out of every twenty farmers replying to the circular, between seven and eight thought there was a tendency upon the part of their neighbors to go into hog raising; ten—or half the number—were equally confident that, in their district, farmers were inclined to go out of the business, while three out of every twenty thought there was no change in the local situation in this respect. One man phrased his reply, "The tendency around here is to stay out." As Saskatchewan has not up to the present time acquired prominence as a hog-producng province, perhaps this reply was quite apt. If the number of districts where the industry is normal, therfore, is added to that of districts inclined to further restrict production, the conclusion arrived at will be that in only one district out of every three in the province as a whole is there any marked tendency to increase the number of hogs kept upon the farms. As all the men addressed were themselves keeping a fairly large number of hogs, it may reasonably be inferred that they were quite in touch with the local situation and competent to speak with reference to it.

No particular area or portion of the province can be named as taking a greater interest in hog raising than it formerly did. Some of the districts from which came reports that men were going into the business rather than out of it were: Swift Current, Indian Head, Nokomis, Maple Creek, Moose Jaw, Weyburn, Tuxford, Forget, Wawota, Ossa, Battleford, Maryfield, Bradwell, Estevan, Langbank, Macdowall, Lumsden, Tuffnell, Kenaston, Wadena, Duck Lake, Carlyle, Skull Creek, Wapella, Spy Hill, Tisdale, Brownlee. It will be noticed that a large number of these districts are either new or adjacent to new districts. This would in itself account for increased enquiry for hogs. In other cases conflicting reports come from the same district. One man thinks his neighbors are going into, while another is equally confident that they are going out of hog-raising. In such a case the conclusion would be justified that the movement is not very marked in either direction. Upon the whole, in summing up the present tendency in this matter throughout the province, as reflected in these reports, there is small ground for the belief that any marked additional interest is being taken in the possibilities of hog-raising by the farmers of Saskatchewan as a body.

Confidence in Continued High Prices.

Question 2.—Have the farmers of your district any confidence that prices for hogs will remain for a year or more as high or nearly as high as they are at present?

Out of every ten farmers answering this question, six thought the feeling in their district was that prices would remain satisfactory and profitable for at least one year; three thought the feeling was that they would not; while one had no opinion to offer on the question. Evidently, then, it is not fear of a slump in prices alone that is keeping men from raising more hogs, for about half the men stating that fewer hogs were being kept in their districts also state that they and their neighbors have confidence in the outlook for good prices.

Selling of Brood Sows.

Question 3.—Have an undue number of old brood sows been sold from your district since prices reached their present level?

Many of the answers to this question were not very definite. In many of the districts so few hogs of any kind are kept, that if an "undue" number of sows were disposed of there would be absolutely none left. In such districts the number of sows kept is an average number of one per farm. About three out of every five reporting thought that no undue or unusual number of old sows had been disposed of. On the other hand, two out of five thought that the number of sows had been much reduced. Several hinted at a "clean sweep" and "everything in sight sold." No great dependence could be placed

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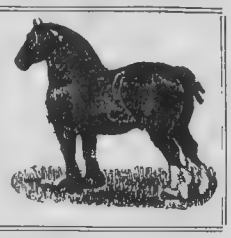

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English Shire Horses, Hackneys and Shetland Ponies
This stud includes, Champion, Gold Medal and First Prize horses. Have been exhibited at the leading shows of the West. Prize winners from the Shire Horse Show of London, Eng.
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Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs
A Number of Bulls For Sale.
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Shorthorns GREAT PRIVATE SALE
Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make rooms for winter. Come and see them or write for particulars.
Also prize-winning Barred P. Rocks. Eggs in season.
R. W. Caswell, Star Farm, BOX 1283 Saskatoon, Sask. Phone 1283 C.N.R., C.P.R., G.T.P.

upon any conclusions that might be drawn from the answers received to this question.

Young Sows for Breeding Purposes.

Question No. 4.—Are you or your neighbors withholding many young sows from the market with the idea of making brood sows of them?

It would naturally be expected that there would be substantial agreement and harmony between the answers to this question and those to the first question and such was actually the case. If it was properly understood and answered carefully, the answers received to this question should give a fair indication as to the prospects before the industry in the immediate future. Looked at in this way it must be admitted that there is no ground for supposing that there will be any marked increase in hog production in Saskatchewan within a year. Fully two-thirds of those replying were of the opinion that in their district no more young sows than usual were being withheld from market. Many stated that such were almost impossible to get.

Use of Grade Boars.

Question No. 5.—Are any boars that are not pure bred used by yourself or in your district?

There was more agreement in the replies received to this question than in those received to any of the four preceding it. Practically all those replying were agreed that the pure bred boar is greatly in the minority. In some districts there are none but grade and scrub boars; in a few there are none but pure bred. But in the great majority of districts there are one or two pure breds and a number of grades or scrubs. Nearly all the farmers heard from (it must be remembered that these are the leading hog-raisers of their respective districts) either keep and use, or obtain the use of a pure bred boar, but they admit that they are exceptions to the general rule—which rule appears to be that any boar is good enough.

Summer Pasturage.

Question No. 6.—Is anything being done by yourself or neighbors to provide a summer pasturage or supply of cheap succulent feed for your hogs? We refer to feed such as rape, clover, alfalfa, fall rye, or peas and oats.

The replies received to this question form the most gratifying feature of the whole enquiry. From them it is evident that many men are awake to the advantages to be secured from the providing of a summer pasture for their hogs. Almost without exception the men reporting stated that they are doing something along this line. Some claim that the practice is comparatively general throughout their district; others assert that it has not been common in the past but that many are intending to take the matter up this season. There can be no doubt but that the leaven is at work in this matter, and that the day is rapidly passing when the farmers of this province will attempt to keep hogs in any number during the summer months without making some adequate provision for a summer pasture or other supply of cheap succulent feed for them. It will only require a demonstration for a few years, upon the part of a few of the leading hog-raisers in each district, of the reduction in work required and the increase in profits which follow such a system to cause it to be more generally adopted. Rape appears to be most commonly grown. More than half of those replying reported it as among their crops. Many had wild native pastures fenced in and fed their hogs each day, rape and roots. Many others had a pasture of mixed grains such as oats and barley. Still others are trying alfalfa in this connection. Brome grass, too, has its advocates as a hog pasture.

A few extracts from the replies received to this question will be of interest as indicating the wide variety (for a new country) of methods that are being tried for the production of cheap and succulent feed for hogs in the summer time: Weyburn—"Rape is grown more or less every year in the district; also some alfalfa. I am seeding two separate pastures this spring—one to alfalfa and one to brome grass." Regina—"I have 12 acres brome grass and timothy and have had ever since I came here. No man can raise hogs successfully without pasture." Glen Adelaide—"I have three acres fenced off for hog pasture which I seed down to green barley, rape and peas. It is the only pasture to my knowledge in Glen Adelaide." Garnock—"To a certain extent special pasture is being provided for pigs. Chiefly mixed grains, green oats and barley. I have a patch of alfalfa successfully grown without inoculation of seed or soil." Flett Springs—"Most of the farmers sow a misture of grain for summer pasture." Lumsden—"I grow rape and turnips and a few mangels." Saltcoats—"We have each year had pasture for our hogs, using grain for early pasture and rape for late pasture and others are following our example." Tuxford—"I have been growing rape for the last five years and would not raise six hogs without it. I am trying a little alfalfa this year." Forget—"Yes, I sow rape for feed and fence them in on a grass run. I throw them a few mangels once a day." Langbank—"I have fenced with wire a two acre hog pasture, on which I raise rape and a mixture of grains as a pasture for the hogs all summer." Forester—"With the exception of myself no one is providing summer pasture or cheap succulent food for their hogs in this district. I am seeding rape, sugar beets and green grain for summer feed." Langbank—"I sow grain and rape, others take pot luck." Dubuc—"Nearly all raise mangels and rape for their hogs but not many provide pasture." Bradwell—"Last few years we grew rape, this year we are trying an experiment with pig weed as the pigs ate it well last year, so we fenced a yard." Moffat—"I grow a patch of rape and turnips mixed and use the turnips when the rape is too dry, also barley and peas green, a few others grow rape, but no clover, alfalfa or rye in this immediate neighborhood." Drinkwater—"I use a pasture of brome grass keeping it down to proper height. I find it the best for green feed as it remains green the entire season."

General Conclusions.

These last two questions indicate two of the lines along which the stimulating of the hog-raising industry in Saskatchewan must be pursued, as far as the producing end is concerned. More men should be got to realize the necessity of using only the best breeding stock obtainable and of following this up with the providing of feed supplies which will insure in the pigs vigorous, healthy growth, at a comparatvely low cost. The means of providing such feed supplies outlined or suggested in the last question, however, deal with only one source of supply. The other source—and one perhaps equally as important—is the farm dairy. Whatever may be possible in the way of producing the thick fat hogs of the corn belt States without the aid of skim milk or whey in liberal quantities, it is questionable whether the industry of producing hogs of pronounced bacon type such as Canadian markets in general call for, can ever reach large dimensions apart from the dairy industry.

The testimony of the Canadian Commission recently appointed to discover the reasons underlying the success at present attending the hog-raising industry in Great Britain, Ireland, and Denmark on these points is of interest and value. This report says:—"Roughage in the form of roots or other green fodder is considered an essential part of the successful pig raiser's food supply. These, it is generally believed, help materially to maintain thrift in breeding and growing stock. Nowhere can these be cheaper grown than in Canada and no pig raiser can afford to be without them." The hog-raisers of Saskatchewan confirmed that statement as above set forth. But the commission also reports: "The value of milk and whey in pig feeding was everywhere exemplified. The Commission saw very few pigs being fed without one or the other and nowhere were these foods fed without a care for the greatest profit."

The experience of the countries in which the producing of bacon hogs has longest and most successfully been car-

John Graham

The oldest importer in Manitoba and the largest in Canada.

Three (3) importations made in 1909, and the first for 1910 is now on the water and should reach Carberry first week in May.

Have still a few top stallions on hand from former shipments which I will sell at attractive prices to clear.

Come and see this new lot of mares, some toppers in the shipment, and all are up to the usual standard I import.

Have one yearling Shorthorn bull out of an imported cow left for sale, and females of all ages, some show ones, all ready fitted.

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These are from two to five years of age, have nearly all been winners in the old country, and will be winners here, and we will give you a bargain now to clear out.

We intend importing a large number of Clydesdale and Percheron mares this July and will give you a bargain if you will write and tell us what you want before we go. We can get just what you need cheaper than you can buy in the ordinary way, and if it does not suit you you are under no obligation to buy. Write now.

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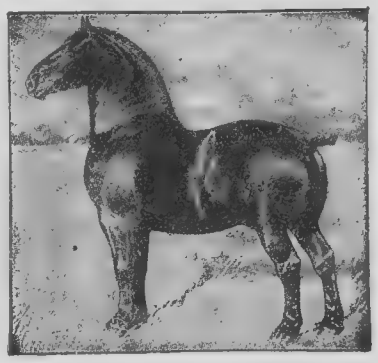

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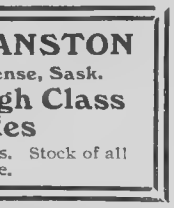

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ried on, is that, as a general rule, the produce of the pig-pen will be in proportion to the products of the dairy. It does not follow that because dairy production is large, hog production will be proportionately heavy; there are other uses to which the by-products of the dairy can be put than the feeding of pigs. But it does appear that the industry of producing bacon hogs is not likely to reach large proportions on many farms where dairying is not also extensively carried on. Therefore it would appear that an excellent method of stimulating hog production is to first stimulate dairy production. Then, if market conditions are at all equitable, or on a par with those existing in connection with other kinds of stock in the production of which the skim milk or whey might be utilized, increased activity in the bacon hog industry may be looked for. When such a basis for swine raising exists, too, another condition of affairs alluded to by the Swine Commission above referred to is more likely to obtain. Says the Commission: "Everywhere was there found a tendency to intensive methods which demand careful attention to details. Nowhere was haphazard work associated with satisfactory result. Swine rearing as examined in Europe is a highly organized branch of agriculture secondary to, and almost always associated with, dairy farming."

But it has been abundantly proved in the last few years that the marketing end of the business re-acts upon production fully as much as do any questions of greater economy in production or available supplies of feed. Once let a man get the feeling firmly lodged in his mind that he is not receiving a due share of the price for which his product ultimately sells, and he will soon drop out of that line of production if at all possible. This is exactly what has occurred in Eastern Canada and is what is to-day tending to keep down hog production in Saskatchewan. The cure for this state of affairs which the Commission found in England was co-operative selling on the part of the farmers, and an attitude of sympathetic and far-sighted co-operation with the producers upon the part of the best packers. In Denmark the cure was found in co-operative packing houses. There is little in the present outlook throughout Canada to encourage the belief that stability in the industry can be secured, and confidence in the packers re-established, without the aid of a co-operative movement of some kind.

In conclusion, a study of the returns received to this enquiry confirms the impression that the question of hog-raising merges into, and is only one form of, the whole problem of live stock production and dairying in Saskatchewan and how they may be stimulated. It is evident that no era of high prices for hogs alone has much effect in increasing production. A certain number of men keep more live stock than their own needs demand because they are fond of live stock and prefer to be surrounded with horses, cattle, swine or sheep. To such men the financial aspect of the question is of secondary importance; they will keep live stock in any case. The larger number of farmers of Saskatchewan are not live stock farmers by temperament or training. They will only keep live stock as they are tempted to by favorable market conditions, or driven to by decreasing grain yields. At the present time conditions of soil and grain markets are such that a farmer in most parts of Saskatchewan need not keep live stock unless he so desires. He can do well and make money by exclusive grain growing. But the change from this state of affairs, though it is likely to be gradual, is certain. The influence of education, the force of circumstances, and the allurements of better markets, are likely to be the factors most prominent in effecting this change from a transitory to a permanent system of farming.

Roughage for Pigs.

A Buchanan, Sask., subscriber expects to winter from 50 to 100 fall pigs this coming winter and thinks he should have some sort of green feed for roughage to make the work profitable. He wants to know what is best to sow.

We have frequently pointed out that in growing pigs not enough use was being made of pasture and forage crops. This is more true in the case of spring pigs than of fall pigs. Fall pigs should come early enough so that they will have a good start before winter sets in, but as the fall litter very seldom comes earlier than September, fall pasture in the open can count for very little with them. Then they must be ready for market by the time the pasture is good the following year. With spring pigs it is quite different.

One of the best crops for spring, early summer or late fall pasture is fall rye. A Danish farmer in the central Alberta district told us a few weeks ago that he could make more money by pasturing hogs on fall rye than by doing any thing else. He sows the crop rather thickly and uses it up for pasture the following season. Rape is equally desired by many men, but it is available as a pasture only during the latter half of the season.

A crop which does well in the West but which for some reason has not been greatly grown is field peas. A few farmers and the experimental farms have grown field peas with great success, and as a feed for pigs they cannot be excelled. They need to be sown fairly early in order that there will be no green pods when frost comes. They can be harvested by putting on the mower a special attachment, which consists of four or five teeth to hold the vines up and away from the sickle bar so that it can work. It is best to let them get dead ripe before cutting, so that the vines may be stacked the same day as cut. Otherwise the wind is liable to blow them all over the field. In the winter they can be fed to the pigs, vines and all, and in rooting the grain out the pigs will get much needed exercise. Peas can also be very profitably harvested in the fields by turning the hogs in on them. The hogs will do the threshing and there will be no waste. Peas and barley chop form a splendid combination for pigs.

There are many farmers who would not think of winter pig feeding without mangels. A pound or two of mangels per day together with the grain feed has an excellent effect on the pig's growth. Pigs like mangels better than other kinds of roots; they give desirable bulk to the feed, causing the digestive fluids to work through the concentrated food more thoroughly, and their succulent nature has a very beneficial effect upon the digestive system. The only objection that is ever raised against mangels is that they are hard to grow. The objection is not well founded. Mangels may be a little more difficult to raise than turnips, but they are not much more so. They grow well above ground, are easy to cultivate, and are heavy yielders. They are much more susceptible to frost than are turnips, and it injures their keeping qualities greatly. So that they may have a good start, therefore, they should be sown as soon as danger from frost is passed in the spring. Many farmers now have barns in which they can keep roots from freezing and in such cases mangels should certainly be raised for winter feeding. They are good for other stock as well as hogs, and are equally relished.

Last year Jas. Murray, Superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm, sowed mangels on first seeding, on May 14, and the second seeding, May 28. Both were pulled on Oct. 7, the early sown plots giving the largest yield. Danish experiments have shown that eight to ten pounds of mangels, fed with grain, were equal to one pound of grain.

The main part to keep in mind in winter pig feeding is to see that they get sufficient exercise and that they are housed in dry quarters. Buttermilk or skimmed milk and barley chop make the ideal feed, but the milk part of the ration in only possible on dairy farms. The mangels or the peas would also be a fine addition. It is most too late to sow peas now unless the seed and the seed bed are all ready. There will probably be some green pods when the frost comes which will hurt the crop for seed, but not for feed.

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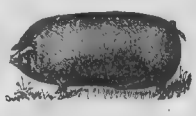

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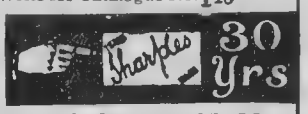

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VETERINARY

As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of $1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Capped Hock.

Subscriber, Knee Hill, Alta.—"I have a filly that got kicked on the joint of hind leg. She got all right, excepting is a little big at joint. I turned her out for exercise one evening and the next morning she could not put her foot to the ground. The joint gathered and broke and ran quite a bit. The place is healed now but big and the filly is very lame and holds up her leg as if in pain. The swelling is hard."

Answer.—A blister to the part should do it good but it may require to be repeated more than once.

Mallein Test.

Reader, North Battleford, Sask.—"In your issue of March 21, you answer my question with "It may be glanders, etc." I have had the inspector sent down from Regina who tested the horse, and reported no glanders; he was here previous to your issue. Gave me prescription to act on blood. This has been given, and I see no benefit. Yesterday morning, the horse had been rolling in stall and got cast. On getting him up, I noticed him breathing heavily so took him to the door to see his nostrils and found his discharging a thick pus with bloody spots. This is the first discharge I have seen except a watery one when working. He is short winded, but in good condition. All legs swollen still, and sore to touch. Hind legs are scaly from foot to thigh, and he has scratches, the swelling along belly is in patches from one inch in diameter to six inches and of irregular shape. I cannot detect any swelling under jaws, more than if he had a cold, and this is soft and moveable, about the size of butter nuts—lying between jaw bones, not at root of tongue. I have the 'Report on the Diseases of the Horse,' published by the United States government and find the nostrils of the horse very much like their description of glanders. Is the Mallein test sure, or does it ever fail to react? Is it safe to have him with other horses? I am anxious about it, as I have six other horses and do not want to have glanders spread among these or through country."

Answer.—The mallein test is as reliable as any test can possible be, but it not absolutely infallible. Possibly in one or two cases in a hundred, it may not give a true diagnosis, but it is so much superior to any other test or method of diagnosis, that the veterinary profession has the greatest confidence in it. If this horse was fairly tested and failed to react, there is no danger in keeping him among the other horses.

Warbles.

Subscriber, Bavelaw, Sask.—"I have a cow, six year old, that has lumps on her back about the size of twenty-five cent pieces. She has had them all winter. But now they have broken through and a matter is running out of them. In the centre of them there are small worms about half an inch long. The cow is healthy looking; she is due to calf in about one month from now."

Answer.—This very common trouble is caused by the larvae of a certain fly which laid its eggs upon the cow last summer. The embryo flies have been in the system of the cow ever since but could not be noticed until they got large enough to produce the swellings beneath the skin. They are now leaving the cow and after the last one has dropped out, she will be free from them until the next fly-time. The worms or maggots should be destroyed if possible. This can be done by squirting a drop or two of coal oil from an oil can into the opening in the skin. It does not affect the milk.

Grease.

Subscriber, Stonewall, Man.—"I have a heavy mare that is troubled with grease heel. It I breed her would the trouble pass on to the colt, or would it be advisable to cross her to a jack?"

Answer.—There is an hereditary tendency to this disease and it would be well to breed the mare to a finely bred horse or else to a jack.

Frozen Teats.

R. U. H., Kendal, Sask.—"I have a cow whose teats were quite badly frozen last December. She was milking at that time, and should milk until the middle of May, but on account of teats being so sore from freezing, she has been dried off. One teat was so bad, that the milk duct seems to have grown up entirely, and that quarter of her bag is very badly caked. What can be done to open milk duct, and reduce the caked bag? She is due to calve in June. In your opinion will her bag be all right again at calving?"

Answer.—The milk duct will probably have to be opened with a knife but this should not be done until the cow has freshened. Then take a sharp narrow bladed knife and pass it up the teat until the milk flows. The milk will keep it from closing again as it would do if opened now. Bathe the caked quarter with hot water and afterwards rub in a little camphorated oil.

Lost Control of Hind Legs.

Subscriber, Arden, Man.—"I have a sow with five young pigs that has lost control of both her hind legs. I fed her boiled oats and barley mixed until the pigs came and continued to do so for four weeks afterwards. The last two weeks I have been giving her dry grain. Her pen is in a frame stable, and is floored. It is not large."

Answer.—The cause of this is probably the dry feed and it should be changed at once. Give her some bran mixed with boiled feed and give a tablespoonful of epsom salts in each feed until her bowels are loose.

Bot Fly Eggs.

W. H., Hamiota, Man.—"What is a good formula that will kill bot fly eggs on a horse's knees and legs before they are taken into the horse's system?"

Answer.—These may be killed by rubbing a little of the following into the legs two or three times a week during fly time:—benzine four ounces, raw linseed oil, one pint.

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Reader, Lockwood, Sask.,—"I have an ox that is troubled with a looseness of the bowels. He belches wind continually and passes a slimy substance that is sometimes mixed with blood. Would like to know the cause and cure."

Answer.—The ox is suffering from a catarrhal condition of the bowels. Give the following powder in a half pail of chop twice a day: Calomel, half a drachm; powdered charcoal, half an ounce; ginger, two drachms; chinchina bark, two drachms.

Typhoid.

C. M. W., Ryley, Alta.—"1. On going out to feed after supper the other night I found my mare (which is pregnant) showing colicky signs, smelling her ma-

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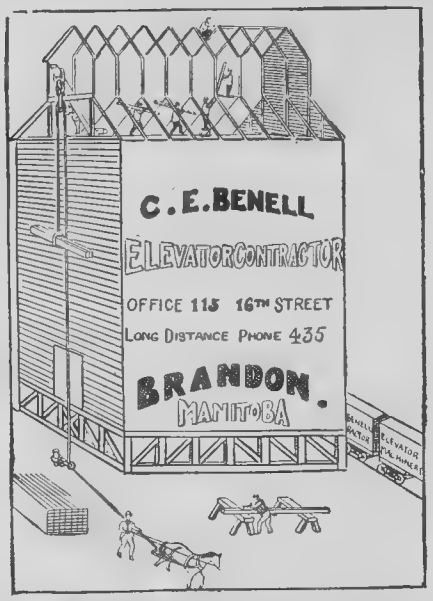

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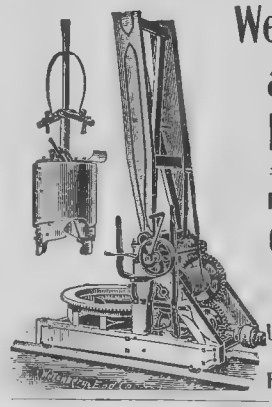

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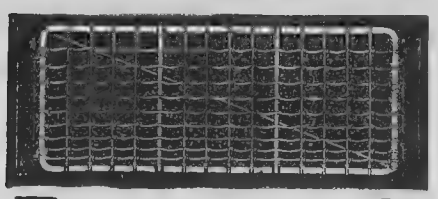

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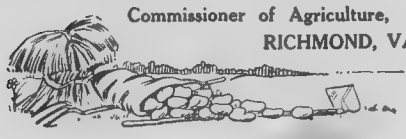

nure and very lame in the fore leg. The next day the spasms were at longer intervals, heavy breathing, body tremulant. I have been afraid of giving anything. I called the veterinarian, who informed me that the mare had a slight attack of typhoid. Not being satisfied as to the cause, please inform me which is right. I believe it to have been nothing but a slight attack of chronic indigestion, brought on, no doubt, by a little extra exertion as that is the only thing I know of likely. 2. Is it safe to give pregnant mares, say, 1½ ounces of chloral hydrate? 3. What is the best powder for reducing the temperature?"

Answer.—1. Both you and the "vet" may have been right to a certain extent, for the symptons of colicky pain point decidedly to indigestion, while the lameness, heavy breathing and tremors noted the next day frequently accompany the disease known as typhoid influenza. Horses do not suffer from typhoid fever, but there is a form of influenza in which the intestinal tract is affected, which, for want of a better name, is called typhoid influenza. 2. Such a dose of chloral hydrate would do no harm to a pregnant mare. 3. Acetanilid.

Yeast Treatment for Mares.

X. Y. Z.—"I have a mare that is hard to get in foal. Will you please explain the yeast treatment as described in your columns recently."

Answer.—Dissolve a yeast cake in a cupful of warm, not hot, water and inject it into the vagina about three days before the mare comes in season.

Parturient Fever.

D. E. K., Highmore, Sask.—"1. Mare lost her colt about five or six weeks ago (a week before time). She seemed to get all right again so I worked her two half days and after that she got sick and would not eat: seemed to be always straining. I had her examined by a veterinary surgeon. He said she was all right inwardly. She is now some better but very poor and weak, and today we noticed a swelling on her left wither. Would this be fistula, or would it be caused from the other sickness? What will cure the fistula if that is what it is?"

Answer.—You made a mistake in working this mare so soon after foaling, and she has had a touch of blood poisoning through septic infection of the womb. The gathering at the wither is probably due to the poison circulating in her blood and it may be some time before she gets rid of it. She should be well fed and should get half an ounce of quinine twice a day for four days. If the swelling comes to a head, lance it and syringe out the place with carbolic and water, 1 to 30, twice a day until better.

Stallion Too Slow.

J. A., Clova, Sask.—"I have an eight-year old stallion that is not very keen when you take him out to the mares. He is in good condition, healthy, but very slow. What can I give him to make him quick?"

Answer.—Feed him plenty of oats and give him one ounce fluid extract of Damiana twice a day. Be careful not to overwork him.

Oedema.

R. J. A., Borden, Sask.—"I have an aged mare that foaled two weeks ago and some time before she foaled a swelling appeared under her belly. When the swelling was pressed the dent stayed for some time. Since working her it has gone down a little. Can you tell me the cause? The mare has done no work before foaling for some time. Can you also tell me what can be done for a mare with blind staggers? I have been told that as soon as the hot weather returns she will have another attack. Is there any danger of losing her, and will it affect the foal when it grows up?"

Answer.—This swelling is the result of a sluggish circulation and often is seen in mares towards the end of pregnancy but usually disappears soon after foaling. Feed her well and give her plenty of exercise. Blind staggers is often nothing more than a rush of blood to the head and will come on from various causes, such as working too soon after a full meal, too tight a collar, extremely hot weather, etc. It is not hereditary.

Ringbone.

C. D., Muenster, Sask.—"Mare No. 1, eleven years old, in foal, has been lame on the right hind foot just above the hoof for the past six months. There is a hard ring of bone there. Will a red iodide blister do, and will it harm the mare to blister her while in foal? Mare No. 2 is fourteen years old. She was foundered about four years ago and has remained stiff in her front feet. Last summer there was a lump on her left fore knee about the size of a goose egg."

Answer.—1. This is a ringbone, and should be well blistered two or three times, but you should wait till she has foaled. Red iodide is the best blister for this. 2. It is not likely you can do much for this mare, but keep her off the road and work her only on the land. A blister to the knee might take the lump down.

Lymphangitis.

Subscriber, Brownlee, Sask.—"During the winter my nine-year old gelding ran out in the daytime and was stabled at night and fed oat straw and half an oat sheaf at night and morning. About the beginning of March, he came in one night apparently all right, but the next morning his nigh hind leg was badly swelled, above the hock. After a day or so his sheath swelled, although I cleansed it well, and at the end of a week he was swelled all along the belly. I gave him sulphur and saltpetre and nitre and oil. The swelling on his belly went down in about a week but as his hock was still swollen I blistered it, but to no effect. His hock is still large, also his fetlock and his sheath swells if he is worked continuously."

Answer.—Give the horse two drachms of pot. iodide twice a day for a week Bathe the leg every night with hot water and afterwards rub in a little camphorated oil. Exercise or give light work every day and feed him half a gallon of oats three times a day.

Bursal Enlargement.

J. B. W., Manfred, Alta.—"I have a valuable horse, seven years old, with a large puffy or spongy growth on the outside of right front leg just above the knee joint. This knee is a little larger than the other but not at all sore or lame."

Answer.—Clip off the hair and apply with a brush the following liniment: Iodine, half an ounce; pot. iodide, half an ounce; methyl alcohol, three ounces; sulphuric ether, one ounce. Repeat once a day, and if possible apply a bandage at night in such a way as to make pressure in the swelling.

Bog Spavin.

L. B. P., Clearwater, Man.—"I have a two-year-old registered stallion afflicted with a bog spavin. Can I get a remedy to cure the spavin without removing the hair?"

Answer.—Blister the joint and after the scabs have come off, as they should do in about ten days, apply the iodine paint prescribed for bursal enlargement in this column.

Tuberculosis.

R.C.F., Mannville, Alta.—"About a month ago I bought a cow, 8 years old, at a sale and shipped her home. Since I have had her home I noticed she coughs some and breathes rather hard. She is in good shape, does not have any discharge at eyes or nose, but this morning coughed up some phlegm that seemed to be full of dust or dirt. She has been eating musty hay and seems to have a craving for horse manure;

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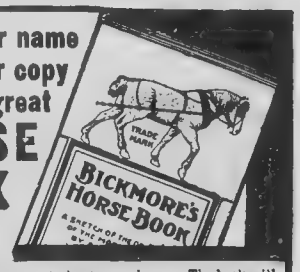

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BRANDON, MAN.

has access to both slough and well water. She is due to calve about the first of June .Is that the cause or is it a disease? Can anything be done for a jack spavin of long standing?"

Answer.—There is some chance that this cow may be tuberculous and she should be kept strictly apart from other cattle until you have had her tested or are satisfied that she is healthy. Give her a teaspoonful of creosote twice a day.

2. A spavin of long standing is difficult to cure, but firing and blistering is the best treatment.

Warts.

H.E.J., New Osgoode, Sask.—"I have a young bull, a year old next month, that is in excellent condition and growing well. He has not been out of his stall for two months. He discharges blood every once in a while, I have not noticed how often but I noticed he appeared to discharge himself and when he straightened up again the blood was flowing out. Can you give cause and remedy? He is getting nothing but hay now. He was getting oat sheaves."

Answer.—The most likely cause for the bleeding is warts on the penis. These are quite frequently found in bulls and may easily bleed when the organ is protruded. The treatment is to pull out the penis to its full length, cut off the wart with curved scissors and cauterize the spot.

Fractured Hip.

W.L., Ossa, Sask.—"I have a lame horse; turned him out one day last winter; he did not come home that night; found him next day unable to walk; was lame on right hind leg; seemed to be sore in stifle; blistered; seemed to get some better but is not alright yet; is worse when he gets up after lying down; seems to be lower on right hip than on other; when turning round he leaves lame leg on ground and swings round on it."

Answer.—The horse must have had a fall and fractured his hip. He will likely get better in time, but you need not blister him. Turn him out on the grass for a month and see how he is.

Abscess.

D.R., Swan River, Man.—"1. I have a colt coming two years of age that, I suppose, got kicked on the stifle about two months ago. It swelled up and I kept bathing it with hot water and vinegar. The swelling continued and went down into his leg, although he was always able to put his foot down and rest all his weight upon it, in fact when walking around he showed little lameness. The swelling came to a head and I lanced it, a lot of matter coming away, and for several days it continued to run a little. The swelling in the lower part of the leg disappeared almost at once and I thought he was on the road to recovery, though the swelling at the stifle remained to a certain extent. Within the last few days it has begun to swell up again at the stifle and looks as if it might come to a head again and break. Am bathing it with hot water twice daily. Gave him a good physicing out with linseed oil about five weeks ago and he seems otherwise to be in a healthy condition.

2. Mare, coming two, has what they tell me is a "shot jaw." The under jaw is about half an inch longer than the upper one. I never noticed it until a week or so ago and am anxious to know if it is anything serious or will interfere with her feeding anyway. As I have said, the front teeth do not meet within half an inch."

Answer.—You are treating the case all right. Lance the abscess when it 'points' or comes to a head, and syringe it out with creolin and water, 1 to 50.

2. The undershot jaw is a deformity that cannot be rectified and will seriously interfere with the mare's feeding while at pasture, but not when stabled. The molar teeth are usually a bad fit as well as the incisors, and the first molar in the lower jaw is likely to be in front of the first upper, so that it will be only partially worn if at all. In this case it will gradually become longer than the molars until it interferes with mastication and will have to be cut off. The last upper molar may be in a similar condition, but the difficulty will not appear until the horse is over seven years old.

Bog Spavin.

Subscriber, Buchanan, Sask.—I have a yearling colt that has bog spavins on both hind legs. When should I treat and how provided he doesn't out-grow them?"

Answer.—Yearlings often show boggy hocks which become sound at two or three years old. Would advise leaving them alone at present.

Send for the Inspector.

M.E.L., Cobienz, Sask.—"I have a ten-year-old horse that has been discharging from the nose ever since I got him. He had it when I got him about four months ago. He also coughs occasionally, I have been giving him some oil of tar and alcohol, equal parts. I have been giving it to him off and on for about a month, twice a day, a tablespoonful for one dose, and I have also boiled some oats and put it in a sack and hung it on his head like a feed bag to steam him. He doesn't appear to be much better, if any, he eats well and is in good condition.

1. Would it be glanders? .2. If not, what would be good to cure him? 3. Where could I find a Government horse inspector to inspect him? 4. Would it be wise to have him inspected? 5. Must I quit working him if he can be cured?"

Answer.—1, 2, and 3. There is a reasonable suspicion of glanders in this case and you should write to the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Regina and ask to have an inspector sent to test him.

4. Yes.

5. Continue working him until the Inspector comes.

Blood Poisoning.

J.S., Emerson, Man.—"I had a yearling colt that swelled badly around the mouth and nose but didn't seem in any pain until shortly before it died; was sick only two days. Was this a form of distemper? The glands and throat seemed alright and no discharge came from its nose."

Answer.—The symptom points to blood poisoning and not distemper.

A Backward Colt.

Subscriber, Virden, Man.—"I have a year-old colt that did not get as good a show as it should have had last summer on account of the mare working too hard. However, it has always had all the oats it would eat and has done pretty well this past winter. It will be in pasture this summer and I proposed feeding it a few oats, say twice a day in addition to the grass or rather oats and bran. It is not going to be very big at the best and I thought that getting the oats throughout the summer would bring it to its best. I undersand that bran is a bone and muscle building food. Would it be advisable to continue it also, or does the grass take the place of the bran?"

Answer.—Your plan to feed the colt a few oats every day while at pasture is a good one and should help to bring him on. There will be no need to give him bran while on the grass.

Partial Luxation of Patella.

A.F.C., Carlyle, Sask.—"I have a four year old mare that comes out of the barn dragging one hind leg with toe turned back, perhaps once a month, and will go sometimes a hundred yards before she is able to pick it up naturally."

Answer.—The mare "puts her stifle out" sometimes and after a little while the bone slips back into place and she can walk all right. The cause is a looseness of the ligaments which should hold the bone in its place, but have become stretched and allow it sometimes to slip out. A blister might help to strengthen them.

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Feb. 11th.

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Richibucto, Kent Co., N.B., Dec. 27, 1909.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N.Y.

Gentlemen—Your "Save-the-Horse" is working wonders in my case. To-day I took the horse out for exercise and asked a friend of mine, one in fact who has always maintained that spavins were incurable, to go too. When I went to the house I said, "Did I ever tell you on which leg the horse was lame?" He said, "No." "Well," I said, "I want you to get in that sleigh without looking at his legs." He said, "I will soon tell." We started and traveled two miles without speaking one word. At last I said, "Well I guess you did not tell me yet." "Well, I cannot tell that he is lame at all." This was Xmas day. "Well," said he, if he does not go lame before we get to Rexton I will buy." We went to Rexton and came home and he was the same.

Have you any preparation for hoofs that are getting contracted and lame? The hoof is dry and some feverish. Could you not get a druggist in this town to sell your preparations? It is costly to send to St. John, N.B.

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HOUSEHOLD

Times Change.

'Twas getting near the wedding day,
  His manly heart with true love beat;
Quoth he: "My pet, had I my way,
  I'd lay the whole world at thy feet."

But that was many years ago,
  And times have changed, as you'll allow;
Much eloquence has got to flow
  To make him lay a carpet now.

Hillary's Handicap.

By Mary Barrett Howard.

The old white house was a square structure, surmounted by a cupola, built in the early part of the nineteenth century. The sloping roof, supported by great Corinthian pillars, extended over a wide porch, and, like many houses of that period, both roof and cupola were ornamented by low wooden railings.

The trees and shrubs surrounding it had grown unpruned for years, and the once trim, box-bordered garden beds were a tangle of Japan and Bermuda lilies, pink sweet williams, blue bachelor's buttons, fragrant phlox and flaunting hollyhocks.

In spite of its general dilapidation it was a place which would have suggested infinite possibilities to an artistic eye, but Tom Hillary closed the gate of the old-fashioned white rail fence with an impatient bang.

"I've a white elephant on my hands all right, all right," he reflected, irritably; "but if I'd foreclosed Skinner's mortgage, as he directed, and the property had been put up at public sale, in all probability the place would have brought not more than enough to satisfy the lien on it, and there would have been nothing left for poor old Willard."

He paused to regard with covetous eyes an ornate Queen Anne villa in process of erection.

"Something like that now was what I'd had in mind," he thought, wistfully.

"Mother's been used to living in a handsome house ever since Celie married Jim Bennett."

Then his face cleared. "I'll tell her just how it was," he decided. "Bless her heart, she'll be glad to know that I was able to do a good turn to the old man who was so kind to me when I was a kid!"

"And, anyhow," he continued with increasing cheerfulness, "I can furnish the old ark way up in G, and with fresh paint—pink instead of white—all that shrubbery cut down, a nice smooth lawn, and perhaps a fountain with the figure of a child holding an umbrella over her head like that one I saw in Peoria, it will look like a different place."

His meditations were interrupted by an eager, plaintive voice.

"Oh, Thomas!" Miss Marilla Buckingham exclaimed, "I'm so delighted to have met you! Sister and I were intending to call at your office this afternoon to consult you on a matter of—of grave importance. But there seems something so—so indelicate in ladies calling on a gentleman that, perhaps, now that you are in the neighborhood, you won't mind stopping."

Hillary had swept off his hat and stood looking kindly down at a shabby little woman in rusty black.

"It will be a pleasure, Miss Buckingham," he assured her, cordially.

Nevertheless he seemed a trifle depressed as he relieved the tremulous hands of some pitifully small brown paper parcels. He had known the Misses Buckingham all his life, and he was aware that, like many other women left alone in the world, they had allowed a comfortable competency to slip through their fingers. He divined the nature of the "matter of grave importance," and his prophetic soul told him that he would be called to solve the hopeless problem of making their impaired capital yield a living income or the still more hopeless one of pointing out to two proud, luxuriously brought-up women past middle age some means of earning a livelihood.

Hillary himself had been a poor boy, but he had come of sturdy working stock and his mother, left a widow with two young children to support, had applied herself to the task with such indomitable pluck and vim that the little cottage where she bent daily over her washtubs had been a happy home. And now Hillary, glancing at the delicate worn face beside him, realized the difference between the cheerful, hopeful poverty of his boyhood and that which confronted these two helpless women in their old age.

For an instant he was tempted to plead a forgotten engagement, and thus avoid a painful scene. But as a small boy, with an unsatiable appetite for cookies and apples, the Misses Buckingham had often appeared to him in the role of Lady Bountiful, and gratitude was not merely a name with Tom Hillary.

His manner showed no trace of his inward perturbation when Miss Marilla ushered him into the dim drawing room where sat Miss Lucinda, a frail, thin, shadowy edition of the younger sister. It was plain that in his capacity of legal adviser the sisters regarded their former protege with awe, and their natural reticence made it difficult for them to acknowledge the straits to which they had been reduced; but by dint of skillful, sympathetic questioning, Hillary at length succeeded in obtaining a clear idea of the condition of their affairs.

That gold mine promised so well!" sobbed Miss Marilla, in conclusion.

"How could we possibly imagine that the bank was going to fail when the cashier himself, not a week before he was arrested for embezzlement, assured us that it was 'as solid as a rock!'" sighed Miss Lucinda. "Sister and I really cannot manage to live on what is left!" she continued, tearfully, "and we thought, Thomas, that you could tell us what is best to be done."

"This great house must be an expensive place to keep up," began Hillary, tentatively. "Have you never thought of disposing of it?"

"Sell the home that has been in our family for four generations? We would rather starve!" the old women cried as one person.

The only plan which seemed to him at all feasible being thus summarily rejected, Hillary sat thoughtfully frowning over the apparently insoluble problem presented to him when the silence was broken by Miss Marilla.

"Thomas," she said, faintly, "it would be exceedingly painful to our most sacred sensibilities—but—but we might consent to disposing of some of our so to speak—Lares and Penates. We could spare what would completely furnish a small house without the fact becoming apparent to a—a casual observer. Do you think, Thomas, that you could find us a customer who would regard such a transaction—as confidential?"

Hillary looked doubtfully about the dim drawing room, whose treasures of old mahogany, rare china and quaint bric-a-brac, fruits of the voyages of adventurous ancestors, would have caused a connoisseur to swoon with rapture. But it may as well be at once admitted that the young attorney's ideal home was that of his sister Celia, who at sixteen had married a rich plumber and had gone to Peoria to reside, according to one of the local papers, "in one of the most elegant mansions of which our enterprising city can boast." The plumber was a generous man, who had been quite ready to undertake the maintenance of his wife's impecunious relatives; but Tom, although only a boy at the time, had elected to remain in his native town, where he had managed to work his way through the law school and later into a good practice by dint of pure "grit" and determination.

He had, however, made frequent visits in Peoria, where he had been innocently

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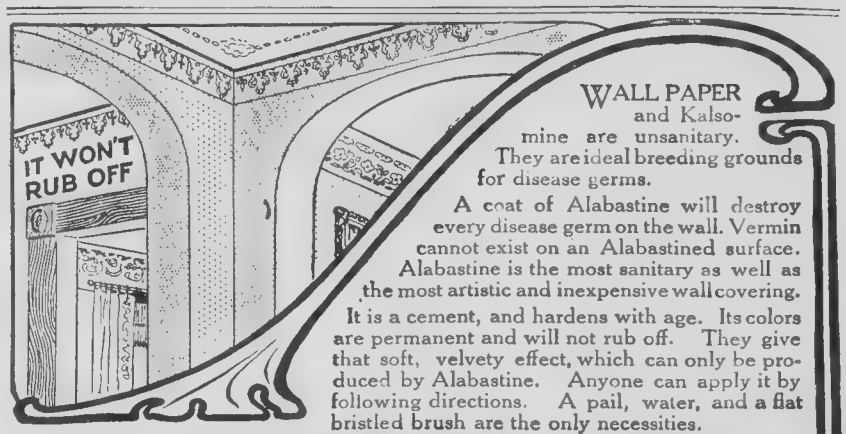

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It is a cement, and hardens with age. Its colors are permanent and will not rub off. They give that soft, velvety effect, which can only be produced by Alabastine. Anyone can apply it by following directions. A pail, water, and a flat bristled brush are the only necessities.

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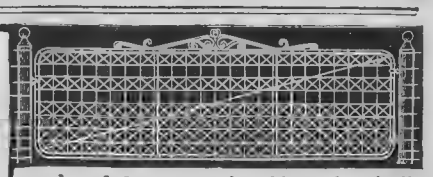

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elated to find his mother and sister living in an aggressively modern house, of which the architecture was as venal as the plumbing was above reproach, and which was furnished with all the unchastened splendor of a Pullman "palace" car.

It would be unjust to condemn unreservedly my hero on that account, for the average man, unless he has been coaxed or bullied by some cultured sister, mother, wife or sweetheart into an appreciation of the modern craze for the antique in household art, evinces the same fondness for meretricious glitter and barbaric brightness of color that is seen in the child or the untutored savage.

The esthetic yearnings of Hillary's mother and sister were as yet of that rudimentary character which find full expression in machine-made furniture of golden oak, brass beds with silesia-lined lace "shams," red plush parlor sets, and walls hung with expensive gild papers and adorned with various kitchen utensils violently "hand-painted" and decorated.

Wife he had none, nor sweetheart, since a day when pretty Cynthia Lambert had been suddenly taken by her parents to Paris to complete her education and to recover from "a foolish school-girl infatuation" for a certain impecunious law student. Although several years had passed since then, the Lamberts were still abroad, living in the various cities of Europe where rich Americans "most do congregate," and so it happened that this big fellow, who radiated cheerfulness and good humor like some great Newfoundland puppy, carried about with him a hidden hurt which rendered him impervious to the wiles of the charming girls who smiled so kindly on the rising young lawyer, and no cultured damsel had ever had the opportunity of teaching him proper appreciation of old mahogany and faded Persian rugs.

As to the Misses Buckingham, pride and poverty had of late years erected a barrier between them and their kind that even the most brazen of "collectors" had not ventured to penetrate, and although the faded rugs and old mahogany were dear to them through long association they were as ignorant as Hillary himself of the market value of their "household gods."

At their request the young man made a list of those articles with which they had decided to part, following them submissively about on a tour of inspection from attic to cellar, but he viewed without emotion the treasures thus revealed, from the dining and card tables with their claw-and-ball feet, the Chippendale and Sheraton sofas, chairs, highboys and lowboys and great mahogany four-posters carved in pineapple designs in the chambers down to the black oak dressers in the kitchen.

"I'll bet no one would take that heavy, clumsy stuff as a gift," he reflected irreverently.

By his business friends Hillary was supposed to have more heart than commercial instinct, and it would therefore have been no surprise to them if they had overheard him on his return to the dim drawing room offer to become the purchaser of what was, in his estimation, a distinctly undesirable lot of household goods at a price which caused the two old women to gasp with incredulous delight.

"But, Thomas, what can you want of it?" cried Miss Marilla. "Do you contemplate entering the—the holy bonds of matrimony?" she added, with a faint blush, for to Miss Marilla there was something flavoring of impropriety in mentioning such a subject to one of the opposite sex.

Hillary's sunburnt face flushed like a girl's.

"Not on your life!" he said hurriedly. "But I am expecting my mother to live with me. I've bought the old Willard place, and I—er—think it would be a good plan to have the furniture sort of match the house."

"But I'm afraid it isn't worth all that money," quavered Miss Lucinda.

"Well, you see, Miss Lucinda," rejoined the young attorney promptly, "there's so much wood in this furniture of yours that at the present price of lumber I wouldn't feel justified in offering less."

The two old women looked innocently relieved, and Miss Marilla said impulsively:

"We won't mind parting with our things if you are going to have them, Thomas," and Miss Lucinda beamed assent.

"Then that is settled," said Hillary; "and I think that this amount added to your remaining capital ought, properly invested, to bring you in enough to live on comfortably. But perhaps," he suggested somewhat diffidently, "it would be well for you to place it in the hands of a trustee, for in that way you would be relieved of a great deal of anxiety and responsibility."

"Why, of course," assented Miss Marilla, "whatever you think best, Thomas."

"There's something so unladylike about business," murmured Miss Lucinda, "that I'm sure sister and I would be only too thankful never to be obliged to come in contact with it again. But how shall we ever be able to show our gratitude to you, Thomas? If we could render you any assistance in settling the house—gentlemen are usually rather helpless."

"We could put up the curtains, you know, and give those little finishing touches," chimed in Miss Marilla breathlessly.

"Why, sure!" responded Hillary heartily.

Then as he saw the eagerness in the wan faces of these old women from whom fate had withheld all that makes life worth living, he had an inspiration.

"I'd forgotten the curtains," he said, "and I wonder, Miss Buckingham, if you and your sister would kindly help me to select them, and the papers, that everything may be ready when my mother arrives? We will go to the city on an early train and when you've attended to this business we'll dine at some roof-garden, see a few turns of vaudeville and come out on the last express."

The wan faces brightened with fearful delight. The terms "roof-garden" and "vaudeville" suggested to these ancient maidens vague but horrifying visions of unholy dissipation.

"Why, Thomas, is it customary for ladies to—to frequent such places?" asked Miss Lucinda dubiously.

"But Hillary responded so earnestly—"Why, yes, Miss Lucinda; roof-gardens are all the go, and I'm sure you will enjoy the experience, besides placing me under a tremendous obligation"— that Miss Marilla cut short the discussion with unwonted decision.

"We'll go Thomas," she declared recklessly. "We'd like to!"

Although Hillary had been actuated sorely by a desire to afford a pleasant outing to these old friends, he builded better than he knew when he asked them to accompany him on his quest, for their instinctive good taste, backed by the opinion of an artistic and autocratic salesman, resulted in the selection of delicate papers of colonial design rather than the gilt and embossed horrors to which he himself inclined.

"Don't you think, now, that there's something rich and handsome about a paper like that?" he asked persuasively, pointing to a sample where a fleur-de-lis and cat-tails ten feet high were sprawling in a flamboyant and intricate pattern.

"I—I don't think it seems suitable, Thomas," demurred Miss Lucinda timidly.

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A Savings Bank Department will be found at the branches of the Bank in Canada. Deposits of $1 and upwards are received and interest is allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and withdrawals made by any one of the number or by the survivor.

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Best on Earth, by Canadian Government Analysis—Bulletin No. 194

CROOK, BROWN & CO., WINNIPEG

"These 'colonial' papers, as they call them, are so dainty and pretty, Thomas!" said Miss Marilla deprecatingly. "This pale yellow would be charming for the drawing room, and the green just the thing for the hall."

"Nothing but the colonial designs should be tolerated in a house such as you described," observed the artistic salesman with finality.

Hillary laughed and yielded. "I'll tell you what it is," he said pleasantly, "I believe I'd rather leave it all to you ladies. I'll go and look up a man I want to see and meet you here later."

That journey to town with its unique experiences was regarded by the Misses Buckingham to the day of their death as an epic moment in their monotonous lives, and the days that followed were only less exciting. They threw themselves heart and soul into the renovation of the old Willard place, and felt the same fond delight in the growing beauty of the young man's future home that they would had he been a dearly loved son. They assumed little airs of affectionate dictatorship, and, fortified by their consultations with the artistic salesman, they vetoed Hillary's project of painting the house pink and turning the picturesque garden into a conventional lawn. And, finally, they insisted on dividing with him the rare china and old-fashioned silver which had been part of their inheritance.

One pleasant day a few weeks later Hillary was pacing up and down the walks that wound about box bordered garden beds where the flowers, released from throttling weeds, were rioting in all their pristine splendor. The trees and shrubbery had been pruned, but not hewn down or uprooted, and elms and maples still tossed their branches overhead, while great syringas, lilacs and snowballs filled every corner and overarched the walks. Both fence and house were dazzling in a coat of fresh white paint and green shutters shaded the windows. A stout-armed German maid was hanging up dish towels in a delightful clothes yard which was surrounded by a hedge of arbor-vitae.

Hillary regarded the whole with a look of dawning resignation induced by the soothing influence of a good cigar and an excellent luncheon.

"It might be worse," he conceded generously. Glancing toward the street he caught sight of a girl seated in an electric motor, gliding swiftly and silently along the smooth asphalt. He stared and stared again, pasing his hand across his eyes as if to clear their vision.

"It isn't—it can't be Cynthia!" he muttered incredulously.

The girl's intuitions were quicker. The little car stopped short, and Cynthia Lambert held out both her hands, crying, "Oh, Tom—Tom!"

Hillary flung down his cigar and vaulted over the fence. With Cynthia's slender hands again in his, and Cynthia's beautiful eyes meeting his yearning gaze with that look at once shy and tender which he so well remembered, the young man could have stood indefinitely, unconscious of his suroundings. But Miss Lambert was suddenly recalled to a sense of the proprieties by the impertinent regard of a passing grocer's boy who was surveying the pretty tableau with interest.

Blushing furiously, she withdrew her hands from Hillary's grasp and assumed a demeanor of such cool indifference that the big fellow's heart sank and he began to wonder if he could have mistaken the look in those dark blue eyes. But the next instant his spirits rose again, for as she glanced from his bare head to the house from whence he came her cheeks whitened unmistakably.

"Why, Tom—Mr. Hillary," she faltered, "is it you who have made such changes in the old Willard place? I—I hadn't heard of your marriage."

"It hasn't taken place—yet," Hillary replied calmly.

"I—I hope you will be very happy, Tom," she murmured.

Then as she bent foward and the little car responded to her touch, he exclaimed hurriedly:

"Oh, Cynthia—don't go. The girl I'm going to marry hasn't seen her future home, and I'd be so awfully obliged if you'd come in and look it over and see if everything is all right."

Miss Lambert's pretty face flushed and then paled again. But she was far too proud to shrink from the proposed ordeal, and with no perceptible hesitation she acceeded to Hillary's request and walked up the graveled walk by his side, her graceful head erect, chatting and laughing gaily. In the hall they encountered Gretchen, and a brilliant idea flashed into Hillary's mind.

Ushering Cynthia into the drawing-room he excused himself and hastened back to the maid.

"I say, Gretchen," he began, "can't you get something for us to eat?"

Then, with the impulse to offer his sovereign lady the best his larder afforded, he added tentatively:

"How would it do to broil that steak sent up for supper?"

"Yah, I get him retty by sefen o'glock," said Gretchen phlegmatically.

It was evident from the stolid obstinacy of Gretchen's face that she had no intention of being cajoled into preparing what Hillary called "a square meal" at the uncanonical hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the young man hastily capitulated.

"Well, never mind the steak," he said; "but Miss Lambert's lately been living in England, where they eat about this time of day, I read about it in some food novel," he went on confidently. "But, now I think of it, the food was mostly crumpets and plum cake and gallons of tea. Do you know what crumpets are, Gretchen?" he asked, anxiously watching her face for some signs of intelligence. "They put the whole business on a tray, you know, and eat in the parlor instead of the dining-room."

Gretchen's face lighted into something resembling animation.

"Yah! Yah!" she exclaimed eagerly, "Nachmittag Kaffee, nicht wahr?"

Hillary eyes her doubtfully. "Now what kind of a mess will she hand out to us, I wonder?' he meditated uneasily.

But trusting to luck that she would produce something eatable, he proceeded to enact the role of cicerone on a tour of inspection which he artfully prolonged by every device in his power, and when at length they returned to the drawing-room Gretchen was there before them with a huge tray containing all the appurtenances of a genuine German "afternoon coffee."

The quaint old room was a fitting back-ground for Cynthia's fresh young beauty, and when, at Hillary's earnest solicitation, she removed her hat and gloves and began to pour the coffee from a massive silver urn he sat gazing at her in a trance of dumb adoration, blindly feeling the harmony between this Daughter of the Revolution and her present environment.

"Why, I've not seen any of those delicious cakes since I left Germany!" Cynthia cried in genuine delight, as her eyes fell on a plate of German dainties which Gretchen, unrestrained by the presence of an unappreciative American mistress, had made and baked that morning.

"You haf been in Shermany, gnadiges Fraulein?" asked Gretchen.

And at Cynthia's reply that she had lived in Berlin for five years, the homesick German Madchen lingered until Miss Lambert, tasting her cup of fragrant coffee and setting her little white teeth into one of the cakes had declared that never even in that land of Kaffee and Kuchen had she eaten anything so good. Then, and not until then, Gretchen, fairly bursting with pride, reluctantly withdrew.

Hillary felt exceedingly awkward as he sat balancing a frail cup on his big hand, until he forgot his discomfort in the pleasure in seeing Cynthia presiding at his table and pouring out his coffee in this delightfully domestic fashion. But there was a wistful look in the girl's blue eyes which deepened as the moments passed, and in spite of her praise of them she had very little appetite for the excellent coffee and cakes.

When she finally arose to go, however, her voice was quite steady as she held out her hand, saying:

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ONE of the satisfactory things about buying your piano at our Salerooms is the knowledge that, whatever price you pay, you get the best instrument possible for the money.

¶ If you compare our pianos and prices with offerings elsewhere you will be forced to conclude that no better values can be given.

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When writing advertisers, please mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

"Your house is charming, Tom, I—I am quite sure the girl you are to marry will be happy here with you."

"Oh, Cynthia—do you mean it? Do you love me, after all?" Hillary stammered rapturously.

The beautiful color rushed into Cynthia's cheeks.

"I—I don't understand you," she faltered. "You said you were to be married—this house.

"I bought this house because my mother is to divide her time between me and my sister henceforth," said Hillary, "and I am to be married if you will have me, Cynthia."

Explanations followed, and the old, old story of intercepted letters and consequent enstrangement was revealed. After a time Cynthia lifted to her lover her lovely face, where tears and smiles were intermingled.

"Don't think too hardly of dear old dad, Tom," she pleaded. "Both he and mother have a lot of un-American theories concerning the influence of early environment and the impossibility of people who have been brought up as differently as you and I having the similarity of tastes that makes for happiness in married life. But wait until they have seen this house and they won't have a word to say for themselves—it is just to my taste down to the smallest detail, and in order to rout them horse and foot you must be sure to offer the nachmittag Kaffee," she ended laughingly.

"Never heard of it before in my life," Hillary blurted out. "That was some of Gretchen's doings. I told her to broil you a beefsteak—I read in a book that across the pond they fed about this time of day and I thought you might be hungry. Besides," he confessed helplessly. "I wanted to keep you here as long as I could."

Miss Lambert blushed adorably. "Oh, Tom," she protested, "you are just the same boy you always were—I remember how afraid you were in school days of taking any credit that didn't belong to you. But you can't explain away this house," she added triumphantly.

Hillary looked troubled. If the house and furniture really pleased Cynthia, it seemed hard to have to acknowledge just then that they had been practically forced upon him. Suddenly his downcast face brightened. After all, perhaps, she would have liked his ideal home even better.

"Wouldn't you have preferred something more modern, sweetheart?" he asked with assumed nonchalance. "One of those Queen Anne houses farther down the street, for instance? I know a house of that brand where the parlor is furnished in red plush, and the carpet is white velvet with pink roses. The paper isn't as plain as this—gilt, you know, with big flowers all over it—and there are no end of ornaments hanging on the walls, made out of rolling pins and butter bowls, they told me; the whole effect was nice and cheerful, I thought."

"Red plush—butter bowls!" Cynthia gasped.

Then out of pure lightness of heart she made an assertion which she did not mean in the very least.

"Tom Hillary," she averred solemnly, "if I had come home and found you living in such a house as that I never would have had you in all this world."

Hillary stood quite still for a moment, her soft cheek against his shoulder, her soft hair against his lips. Hitherto the straight path of truth and honesty had been the obyvious one to Tom Hillary. He had not felt the slightest temptation to follow that "easy way" so assiduously pointed out to him by unscrupulous politicians; but now it was only after a fierce struggle with himself that he was able to say in his usual quiet, matter-of-fact voice:

"I'm sorry to disappoint you, Cynthia, but that is the house I should have chosen."

She looked up in amazement. "What can you mean, Tom? You surely were not obliged to buy this place, and I know it was not furnished as it is now in old Mr. Willard's day. You are only trying to tease me, for no one who was addicted to red plush could ever have restored the place to such beauty."

Hillary turned away abruptly as he answered, almost rudely:

"I bought the house to oblige an old friend, and the furniture of two old ladies who were good to me when I was a kid, and they managed the whole business—bought the curtains, rugs and papers to 'harmonize,' as I suppose you'd say. But to tell the honest truth, Cynthia—I think it is the limit. —Exchange.

"Do you like my new hat?" asked Mrs. Brooke.

"Yes, indeed," replied Mrs. Lynn. "I had one just like it when they were in style."

In a remote part of the Highlands a local man of importance had died, and the mourners were surprised to see one of the village worthies with a red waistcoat on. "Oh, Donald," exclaimed one of the ladies, "whatever made you put on a red waistcoat at the funeral?" "Ah, well, miss," was the reply, "whatever does it matter the color of the coat so long as the heart is black?"

A negro preacher in the South, delivering a forceful sermon on the sin of theft, said, "I see before me twelve chicken thieves, including that thar Bill Saunders." Bill Saunders resented this and threatened his reverend detractor with a broken head and a slander action unless a retraction were made the next Sunday. The apology came in due course. "What I should hab said," the minister explained, "was I see before me eleven chicken stealers, not includin' Bill Saunders!"

Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had be sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Order by number and be sure to state size of pattern desired.]

Work Apron 6656.—The work apron that includes generous pockets is the practical one and this model in addition to that advantage is shapely and becoming at the same time that it is eminently useful. In the illustration it is made from an inexpensive printed wash fabric and the edges are piped, but linen and gingham, chambray and, indeed, almost any simple washable material is quite appropriate. The straps are crossed at the back and buttoned into place at the shoulders so that it takes but a moment either to put it on or take if off.

6656 Work Apron, Small 32 or 34, Medium 36 or 38, Large 40 or 42 bust.

The apron is made with the front and side portions. The side portions are fitted by means of darts and are extended to form the straps. The pockets are arranged over the side portions and are joined with them to the front. The straps are designed to be buttoned into place.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4¾ yards 24 or 27, 3½ yards 36 inches wide.

The pattern 6656 is cut in three sizes, small 32 or 34; medium 36 or 38; large 40 or 42 inches bust measure.

Six Gored Plaited Skirt 6651.—The skirt that is made with a deep shaped

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Diamond Dyes are "The Standard of the World" and the only dyes **perfect** in formula, **positive** in action, **certain** in result.

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Beware of imitations of Diamond Dyes. Imitators who make only one kind of dye, claim that their imitations will color Wool, Silk, or Cotton ("all fabrics") EQUALLY WELL. This claim is false, because no dye that will give the finest results on Wool, Silk, or other ANIMAL fibres, can be used successfully for dyeing Cotton, Linen, or other VEGETABLE fibres. For this reason we make two kinds of Diamond Dyes, namely: Diamond Dyes for Wool, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton.

Diamond Dyes for Wool cannot be used for coloring Cotton, Linen, or other Mixed Goods, but are especially adapted for Wool, Silk, or other animal fibres, which take up the dye quickly.

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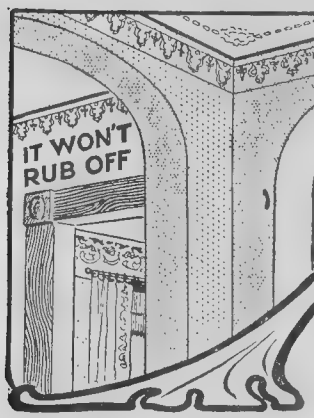

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Superiority over all others is the Reason.
They make absolutely no noise, no sputter,
no smell of Sulphur, are quick and safe.
All good Dealers keep them also.

Eddy's Pails, Tubs, Washboards, Toilet Papers, etc.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Canada

Established 60 Years

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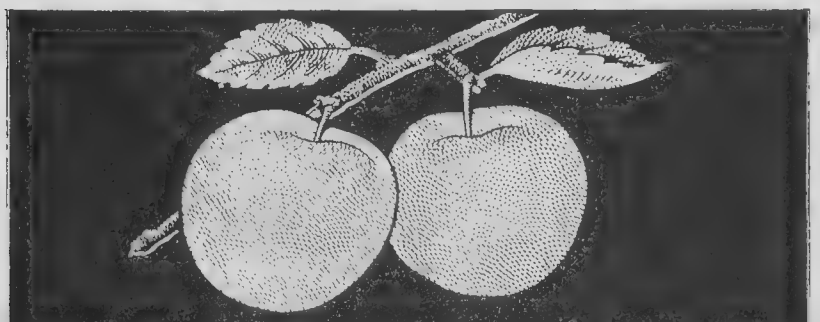
I have a few of the finest locations for dairy, mixed or grain farming in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Raw and highly cultivated lands with buildings complete and within easy distance of railway point in every case. Write for details—it will pay you to do so before settling on any land proposition.

DAVID CORBETT, 613 McIntyre Blk., Winnipeg



KALEDEN, B.C.

Many people will spend their retiring days amid the orchards and flowers of

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This lovely valley abounds in charms of climate, boating, fishing, etc.

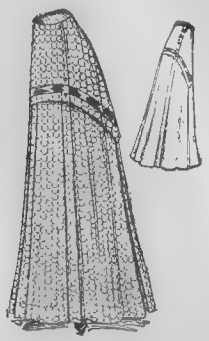
Wouldn't you

Like to own a profitable orchard and beautiful home at KALEDEN-you may

WRITE ME FOR PARTICULARS

T.G.WANLESS, SALES AGENT. VERNON, B.C.

yoke, giving the suggestion of a little over skirt, is one greatly liked and this one is smart and simple at the same time that it produces that effect. Foulard is the material illustrated and it is trimmed with a band of messaline and with the tiny messaline covered buttons that are fashionable this season. The skirt will be found a good one for any seasonable material, however, for it is just as well adapted to those of washable materials as it is to silk and wool. Linen with banding of embroidery, for example, would be exceedingly handsome. If preferred the skirt could be finished with a belt at the waist line.



6651 Six Gored Plaited Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

The skirt is made in six gores and the yoke in two portions. The gores are laid in inverted plaits at the sides and in a double box plait at the front and at the back. They are joined to the yoke at the inner edge of the facing, and consequently the yoke extends over them, giving the effect of being separate. The closing can be made at the left of the front or the right of the back as preferred. If the raised waist line is used the upper edge of the skirt is to be under-faced and the darts should be stayed with bone. If the natural waist line is desired is should be joined to a belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8¼ yards 24 or 27, 5¼ yards 32 or 5 yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard of silk for bands; width of skirt at lower edge 3⅞ yards.

The pattern 6651 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 inch waist measure.

Sailor Blouse or Shirt Waist for Misses and Small Women—To be worn with or without the shield.—The sailor blouse that is slightly open at the neck is always a satisfactory and a pretty one for warm weather use. This one can be made in that way or worn with a shield as liked. It is greatly in vogue for the entire costume and it is also well liked for the odd waist so that it serves a great many uses. Hair lined striped serge is the material illustrated and the trimming is banding of plain color to match the stripe, but while a great many blouses and suits of that material are used for the cooler days, washable materials are exceedingly attractive made after this style, and the heavier linens, soft finished piques and the still thinner lawns and batistes are quite correct.

6652 Sailor Blouse or Shirt Waist for Misses and Small Women. 14, 16 and 18 years.

The blouse is made with fronts and back. It is tucked over the shoulders, the tucks extending for full length at the back, to yoke depth at front. The front edges are finished with hems and the sailor collar is joined to the neck edge. The sleeves are slightly full and gathered into straight cuffs. The shield is quite separate and when used can be finished with a standing collar or without as preferred. It is adjusted under the blouse and attached beneath the sailor collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¾ yards 24 or 27, 2⅜ yards 32 or 1⅞ yards 44 inches wide with ½ yard of silk for bands.

The pattern 6652 is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years.

Disinfectants for the Farm.

There are a number of uses on every farm and about every farm household for disinfectants. The uses and effectiveness of the various disinfectants are not at all understood, if the number of letters we receive asking for information in this regard may be taken as a criterion. Disinfectants suitable for farmers' use may be limited to three or four. One of the most common is formaldehyde. It may be sprayed on to the articles to be disinfected as a liquid or it may be used in the gaseous form. Formaldehyde is available on the market in a solid form known as paraform, a sort of condensed formaldehyde which is sold as a white powder or in the form of pastils, and also as a liquid commonly known as formalin. Formalin is supposed to be a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde although it rarely contains more than 37 to 38 per cent.

Solutions of formaldehyde are best prepared by making a 5 per cent solution of formalin in water. This is applied directly to substances that require disinfection, and in the case of refuse, excreta, and similar substances should be thoroughly mixed with them. A 5 per cent solution of formalin is generally regarded as superior to carbolic acid of the same strength as a general disinfectant.

Gaseous formaldehyde can be used only where rooms may be tightly closed so that a sufficient concentration of the gas may be held in contact with the infected substances a sufficient length of time. Those who have been studying this problem have also found that formaldehyde gas is much more energetic in warm than in a cold atmosphere. A temperature of at least 50 degrees is essential. The gas may be produced from either the concentrated 40 per cent equeous solution or from paraform. There are different ways of producing the gas. It may be made by heating the formalin or by treating it chemically. Specially designed retorts may be secured for generating the gas. Heat is applied to the containing vessel which has a tightly fitting cover attached to which is a tube for conducting the gas into the room or compartment to be disinfected. Ten ounces of formalin is required for each 1000 cubic feet of space. It is necessary to leave the room closed for from two to twelve hours, two hours if just the wall surfaces are to be acted upon but twelve hours if clothing is to be penetrated. Garments, bedclothes, etc., should be spread about the room loosely on chair backs or on improvised clothes lines so that the gas may have a chance to do its work. Where formalin is sprayed on objects in a room, it should be kept closed for at least twenty-four hours as the gas is liberated more slowly than in the other case and more time is required. Ten ounces of formalin for every 1000 cubic feet is also necessary in this case.

Out of several methods of liberating formaldehyde gas out of formalin solutions without the use of artificial heat that have been proposed in recent years, the most important one is that known as the permanganate method. Potassium permanganate crystals are placed in an open vessel and the formalin poured in. A violent chemical reaction takes place immediately, heat is generated, and a rapid liberation of formaldehyde gas takes place. As will be understood, the heat is caused by the reaction between the formaldeyhde in solution and the premanganate, a large portion of the formaldehyde being consumed by the reaction. The amount of gas involved depends in great measure upon the relative weights of permanganate and formalin employed. Experiments have shown that when the formalin and permanganate are mixed in the proportion of 6 parts of formalin to 5 parts of chemically pure permanganate, by weight, 50 per cent of the formaldehyde employed is liberated in the form of gas. If 10 ounces of formalin are required for disinfection of 1,000 cubic feet of space by the first three methods described, twice that amount is nec-

TALK no. 3

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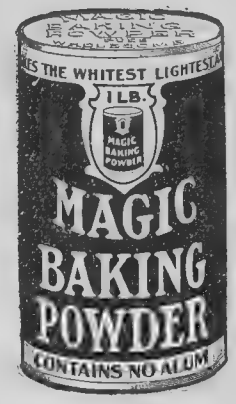

Contains no alum.
Made of healthful ingredients, without alum.
The only well-known moderate priced baking powder made in Canada that contains no alum.
Complies with the Law of Great Britain by containing no alum.
Anticipates the Pure Food Law of Canada by containing no alum.
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NO OTHER MANUFACTURER OF MEDIUM PRICED GOODS CAN MAKE THESE STATEMENTS.

Free Cook Book

If you have not received a copy of Magic Cook Book, send name and address on postal card and this valuable little book will be mailed free of charge.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Manufactured by
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NO ALUM

No. 356

essary when the permanganate method is employed, as half of the formaldehyde is destroyed by the reaction. For disinfecting 1,000 cubic feet, therefore, use 20 ounces of formalin and 16⅔ ounces of permanganate. The needle-shaped crystals of potassium permanganate should be employed. Place the required amount of permanganate in a wide-bottomed vessel (an ordinary dish pan is excellent) and pour the formalin on quickly, then close the compartment for from six to twelve hours, depending upon the character of the materials to be disinfected.

Crude carbolic acid is no doubt the most widely used of any of the common disinfectants. It depends for its disinfecting properties upon the amount of cresylic acid it contains and is one of the commercial products of coal tar distillation as is also cresol. Commercial cresols are sold to contain around 90 per cent of cresylic acid and for general disinfection a 1½ to 2 per cent. solution of cresol in water should be used. The percentage of cresylic acid contained in crude carbolic acid should be known and in using that as a disinfectant dilute the solution with water so that it will contain about 2 per cent of the acid. Pure carbolic acid is a solid at ordinary temperatures and crystalizes in long white needles. It may be purchased either in this form or as a liquid which is prepared by adding one part of water to nine parts of the crystals. A 5 per cent. solution of crystallized carbolic acid in water is recommended for general use. As carbolic acid dissolves slowly, the 5 per cent. solution should be prepared with warm water, using care to see that all is dissolved before use. For disinfecting large surfaces a spray may be used and the disinfectant should be applied liberally. Garments or implements to be disinfected should remain in the 5 per cent. solution for at least one hour. A two per cent. solution of cresol is perhaps more efficient than a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

Another substance often used for disinfecting water closets, cess pools, privys, etc., is chloride of lime. This substance is prepared by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorin gas. It is a white powder which gives off a disagreeable odor of chlorin, and decomposes rapidly upon exposure to air. It can not be depended upon unless kept in hermetically sealed containers. It is prepared for general use by mixing six ounces with a gallon of water. It should be applied liberally, and infectious excreta must be mixed thoroughly with the solution to insure disinfection. Chlorinated lime is a powerful deodorant and is especially valuable for use in foul-smelling cesspools and similar places.

Corrosive sublimate is a violent poison. It is known technically as bichlorid of mercury or mercuric chloride. It is usually prepared for use in the form of tablets with ammonium chlorid, which facilitates the solution of the bichlorid in water. The corrosive sublimate is used in solution in water in a strength of one to 1.000, though solutions of one to 500 are sometimes employed.

Farmer John's Soliloquy.

I mout as well acknowledge, 'taint no use o' beatin' 'round.
I've done a heap of thinkin', plowin' up this faller ground,
And somethin's been a painin' and achin' in me like sin:
I reckoned 'twas dyspepsy or malary creepin' in.
At last I got my dander up, an' to myself sez I,
The biggest fool in natur's him that tells himself a lie:
I've been lettin' on 'tis malary on my stummick, when I know
It's my conscience that's a huntin' and worryin' me so.
I've been shirkin' this here thing for thirty years and more,
An' I orto had this shakin' up and settlin' down afore;
I've been honest, fur as payin' goes, not a penny do I owe,
But the kind of cheatin' that I done was the kind that didn't show.
My mind goes back to Hanner, when I fetched her here a bride;
No apple bloom was sweeter, an' she nestled to my side
Like she thought she had a right to, and could trust me without fear,
For the love I never hinted at for more'n thirty year.
There was churnin', bakin', boilin', there was nussin' and the rest
From long afore the sun riz 'till he slumbered in the west;
An' when the rest of us war don, an' lollin' 'round on cheers,
Hanner was recuperatin' with her needle and her shears.
But when the life was ebbin' from that faithful, patient heart,
I had to face the music, I hadn't done my part,
An' I couldn't help a thinkin', watchin' out that weary life,
That there's other ways of killin' 'cept a pistil or a knife.
It sounds like sacreligion, but I know just what she meant
As I whispered, "Fly to meet me when earthly lives are spent,"
"I'm tired, John, so tired; but I've allus done my best,
An' I may feel more like flyin' when I've done a spell of rest."

The Inland Revenue Department have just published the results of an investigation which had to do with the inspection of some 149 samples of highly colored candies. This inspection had special reference to the presence of injurious coloring matter, especially metallic impurities and arsenic in particular. Only one sample in this lot showed any presence of arsenic and this only in very small quantity. This result was most gratifying to the Department and it may be interpreted to mean that harmless dyes only are used by Canadian candy manufacturers.

50,000 Boxes Free

If You Have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Let Me Send You a 50c. Box of My Remedy Free

Deformity in Chronic Rheumatism

John A. Smith and His Remarkable Remedy for Rheumatism. Cured Himself First, and Now Offers 50,000 Boxes of His Remedy Free.

I will give away 50,000 fifty-cent boxes of my remedy for rheumatism to demonstrate its great value in rheumatic conditions.

My remedy is not made of obscure ingredients. It is made of such well known remedies as Potassium Iodide, Poke Root, Guaiac, Resin, Stillingia and Sarsaparilla, and anyone familiar with drugs will at once realize its great value in rheumatic conditions.

Some people seem to think that rheumatism is an incurable disease. I know it is not, because I was told years ago when I had it so bad that I could never be cured. But I was cured by the above ingredients, named the remedy "Gloria Tonic" because I experienced such glorious relief from its use. "Gloria Tonic", of course, did not cure me in a day, nor in a week, but my own case proves that rheumatism can be cured

There are some rheumatic sufferers who will never be cured, even if their cases are slight and easily curable. This is due to the fact that they do not understand what rheumatism really is. They try a remedy a short time, and if relief is not felt at once they discontinue its use, and call it a fake. This class of rheumatic sufferers usually take their affliction to the grave.

Bear in mind that rheumatism never forms in the body over night. Sometimes it is in the system for years before it makes itself known. It is nothing but excess of uric acid in the blood that causes it. Cold, wet or damp may make it known suddenly, but the rheumatism was in the body long before, or the cold or damp would never bring it out. It takes a long time for enough of that "uric acid" to get into the blood to make rheumatism, but when it is there this excess of acid must be neutralized. This is what "Gloria Tonic" has accomplished in hundreds of cases, even in persons of seventy and eighty years of age.

After this remedy cured me I tried it on my friends and acquaintances who were suffering from rheumatism. It worked the same with them as it had with me. At National Military Home, Kans., it cured a veteran who had rheumatism in his hips and knees. In Hannaford, North Dakota, it cured a gentleman who writes: "Since taking 'Gloria Tonic' I am as supple as a boy." In Stayner, Ontario, it enabled a lady to abandon her crutches. In Westerly, R. I., it cured a farmer 72 years of age. It has also cured many cases which defied electricity, hospital and medical skill, among them persons who had suffered for more than 30 and 40 years. Even prominent physicians have admitted that "Gloria Tonic" is a valuable remedy in rheumatic conditions, among them Doctor Quintero of the University of Venezuela, whose endorsement bears the official seal of the United States Consul.

If you suffer from rheumatism, lumbago or sciatica you know what it means to you to be cured. You at least know that it will be worth the trouble to write and get the free 50 cent box that I will send to all who ask. You will certainly get enough relief from it to pay you for the postage stamp and the trouble it takes to write. This offer is not for curiosity seekers or children, as the remedy is too valuable to be wasted.

Cut out the following coupon, mail to me with your name and address and by return mail you will receive the 50-cent box of "Gloria Tonic" Tablets free and also free a book on rheumatism which contains many stippled drawings from actual life and which will tell you all about your case.

Coupon for a Free 50 cent Box of "GLORIA TONIC"

JOHN A. SMITH, 668 Laing Bldg., WINDSOR, ONT.

I am a sufferer from rheumatism and I want to be cured. If you will send me a 50-cent box of "Gloria Tonic" Tablets free of cost and post paid, I will give it a trial.

My name and address is:

Name.....

Street No.....

City..... State.....

MY FREE TRIAL TREATMENT MAY CURE YOU

Kingston, Ont., June 6th, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Currah,—I feel so very much better after using the 10 days' treatment of ORANGE LILY you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact, I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment. (Miss) F. W. T.

Similar letters to the above are not infrequent, though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use ORANGE LILY longer than the Trial Treatment in order to effect a complete cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use ORANGE LILY or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.

In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, I will send enough of ORANGE LILY for 10 day's treatment, absolutely free, to each lady who will send me her address. MRS. FRANCIS. E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT. 10

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Farmers get information re our **"Blanket Policy,"** the best thing yet in the line of Insurance. Rates the lowest procurable. Reliable hustling agents wanted in all unrepresented districts. Correspondence solicited.

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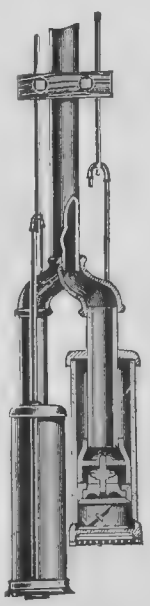

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DOUBLE ACTING HAYES
FORCE-PUMP

Made of steel brass and malleable cast. All galvanized, non-rusting and non-freezing. Double cylinders, making it easy to work. Draws water from any depth; forces it any height. Windmill and hose can be attached.

Beware of the numerous imitations made of old metal and covered with Spelter. See your dealer or write,

The Manitoba Hayes Pump Company, MORDEN, MAN

$5.00 PANAMA SKIRT $2.50.

Send to-day for this Skirt. It is a $5 all wool Panama Skirt. It comes in all shades. Give waist and hip measure also length desired. Say color preferred. Its the new style. Lap seams with each side gore broken below hip from which spring an inverted pleat down centre, head of which, is trimmed with 3 rows of silk braid and 3 jet buttons. Beautifully tailored. Guaranteed to fit perfectly, and give satisfaction in every way. Same style may be had in all shades of all wool Venetian for $3.25. Reduced from $6. Order one of these wonderful skirt bargains at once. Add 35c and we will pay postage. Order Skirt No 23 **Standard Garment Co., London, Canada.**

The House-Fly and the Blow-Fly.

By James S. Hine, Associate Professor of Zoology and Entomology at the Ohio State University.

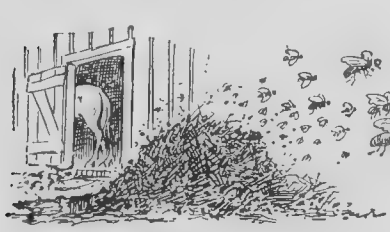
There are a number of different species of flies that enter houses. Some of these species are so much alike in appearance that most people cannot tell them apart, while others differ so much in size and in many other ways that only a glance is required to distinguish one from another. Two common

How can one tell what filth the clean appearing house fly last visited? Perhaps where there are typhoid germs.

species which are entirely distinct from one another in size, appearance, and breeding habits are the two species named at the head of this article, namely: the house-fly and the blow-fly.

The females of the house-fly pass the winter in attics, cellars, dark rooms, and various more or less protected places about buildings and perhaps in other locations. It is not rare to observe them buzzing about in warm rooms at almost any time, even in cold weather. The winter season is a critical period for house-flies for their numbers are much reduced. Only a small percentage of the females survive even the first cold weather, and many of those that are left meet death in one way or another. When spring comes only a comparatively small number remain to furnish the source for several generations of flies the following summer. This fact explains why house-flies are rather scarce for a time in the spring.

It is always noticeable that as fall



The birth place of house flies.

They may fall into milk after having typhoid or other bacteria on their feet.

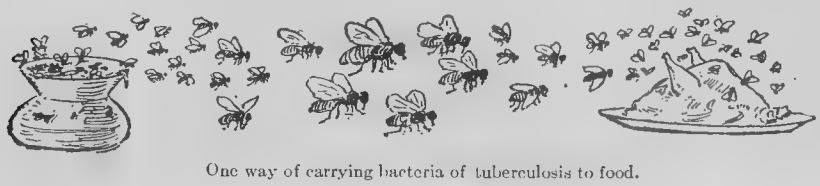
approaches flies become more and more numerous. This condition is easy to understand when the very short life history and their reproductive powers are understood. The females that have passed the winter are ready to lay their eggs as soon as conditions are suitable in the spring. The average number of eggs laid by a single female is stated to be near 120, but it would not be strange to find varations from these figures. In warm summer weather eggs hatch in eight hours and the larvae grow to full size in five days. Five more days are required before the adult issues from the pupa. Therefore, under the most favorable conditions of temperature, only ten days are required to carry the insect from the egg to the adult. We now have sufficient evidence to account for from twelve to fourteen generations of the house-fly during the season that is favorable to reproduction.

The house-fly has long been known as a distinct pest about the house but not until within the last few years has it become know as a prominent enemy of mankind on account of its being associated with the carrying of various infectious diseases, chief among which perhaps, for this country, is typhoid fever. Many physicians as well as careful students of insects have contributed to the study of this matter and all have arrived at the same conclusion, namely, that flies undoubtedly serve as carriers of the germs of typhoid.

Dr. Victor M. Vaughan was a member of the typhoid commission aappointed to make an investigation of typhoid fever in the concentration camps of the United States Army in the summer of 1898; he is authority for the following statement in regard to the ways by which flies aid in the transmission of typhoid: "It is possible for the fly to carry the typhoid bacillus in two ways. In the first place, human excrement containing the typhoid germ may adhere to the fly and be transported. In the second place, it is possible that the typhoid bacillus may be carried to the digestive organs of the fly and may be deposited with its excrement."

House-flies have been observed to lay their eggs on many substances, among which are horse and cow manures, human excrement, collections of fermenting vegetable refuse, bedding of poultry pens, miscellaneous garbage and the like. The known habits of the flies show that they go from these unclean substances, laden with various germs, to kitchens where they run over the food dropping the germs promiscuously; then back they go to the places where the eggs are layed, gather an additional supply of germs, and return again to the kitchen. What a preventative is the door or window screen! Dr. Vaughan observed the fact as the following statement shows: "Flies swarmed over human excrement in the pits infected with typhoid germs and then visited and fed upon the food prepared for the soldiers at the mess tents. In some instances where lime had recently been sprinkled over the contents of the pits, flies with their feet whitened with lime were seen walking over the food."

After gathering the facts concerning the movement of flies and their ability to carry germs from the substances in which they breed to food products where they may be taken into the digestive system of man, Howard was led to make the following statement in one of his publications: "Now when we consider the prevalence of typhoid fever and that virulent typhoid bacilli may occur in the excrement of an in-



One way of carrying bacteria of tuberculosis to food.

A 12-Foot Star Windmill

with shafting, grinder, guy rods, etc., ready to erect.

for $100.

A Pumping Mill and Tower

only $60.

The best value ever offered to the farmer. Guaranteed first-class or money refunded.

Cater's Wood and Iron Pumps

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This Fence Stands Every Test

Hard drawn steel running wires and "The Tie That Binds", give a strength that resists every strain.

Heavy galvanizing protects against rust.

Patent Posts are made of No. 12 gauge steel, bent at right angle, to give the maximum strength at reasonable cost. No staples required to put fence on posts—we've attended to that.

STANDARD WOVEN WIRE FENCE

is fully explained in detail in our book. Write for free copy and sample lock.

13 **The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock Limited, Woodstock, Ont. & Brandon, Man.**

WEAK MEN, READ

Don't waste any more time worrying about your weakness—you can be cured. Use Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt and it will soon brace you up.

Every night you put in lying awake, fretting about your troubles, is another step on the downward road.

Don't get discouraged because doctors and drugs have done you no good. It's more than likely drugs are not what you require.

My Belt is a better remedy than drugs, because you get strength and energy from the proper application of electricity, and drugs only stimulate a little.

You ought to look into this matter. Electricity is the remedy of to-day. It is gaining ground every month. My Belt is making men out of physical wrecks.

Electricity, applied according to my system, cures nervous debility, sexual debility, all signs of premature decay, physical breakdown, rheumatic or neuralgic pains, indigestion, constipation, sleeplessness and hundreds of ailments that drugs cannot cure. It restores vitality—manhood's powers. It makes strong and vigorous men and women.

I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you, I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so, if you give me reasonable security for the Belt while you use it. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

YOU NEED NOT PAY UNTIL CURED

Ten months ago a young mechanic walked into my office, the very picture of despair—

"Well," said I, "what are you looking so gloomy for?"

"Doctor," said he, "I'm up against it. Have been losing so much time on account of sickness, the firm I have been working for has let me out. Been doctoring right along too."

He told me all about his trouble. I told him exactly what my Belt would do for him, and he bought it.

Last week this young man called on me again and gave me a grip that I can feel yet. He laughs about his appearance and the fix he was in when I first saw him.

"Your Belt is all right," said he. "It put me on my pins in less than six weeks. Went back—got my old job, have been promoted—got married since, and am going to buy me a home."

If you will call at my office, I will show you thousands of letters like the following:

Dear Sir,—I have used your Belt with great success. It has done just what I expected of it—it has helped me in every way. I am getting stronger all the time. I have gained twenty pounds since I began using your Belt. I think it was money well spent. I have no more dizzy spells, my heart is much stronger and my lungs feel better. I think your Belt has the most healing power of anything that was ever invented.

M. W. COOPER, Claresholm, Alta.

FREE BOOK—Cut out this coupon now and mail it. I'll send this book without delay, absolutely free. Call if you can. Consultation free.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 112 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

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THE MONITOR ROTARY LAWN CLOTHES DRYER

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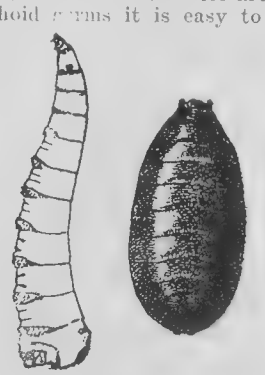
dividual for some time before the disease is recognized in him and that the same virulent germs may be found in the excrement for a long time after the apparent recovery of the patient, the wonder is not that typhoid is so prevalent but that it does not prevail to a much greater extent."

Two investgators, Esten and Mason, at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Connecticut, have issued a bulletin entitled "Sources of Bacteria in Milk," in which a table is introduced showing the number of

Adult house fly.

bacteria of all kinds that may exist on a single fly. Flies were caught under different conditions with a "germ free" net, each was placed in a "germ free" bottle and a known quantity of "germ free" water added. Then by shaking the bottle a condition similar to that of a fly that had fallen into a can of milk was produced. Individual flies to the number of 414 were treated in this way and the results counted, showing a minimum of 550, a maximum of 6,600,000 and an average of nearly one and one-fourth million bacteria. Of course not all of these bacteria were injurious, but in case the flies are carrying typhoid germs it is easy to understand how these may get into milk.

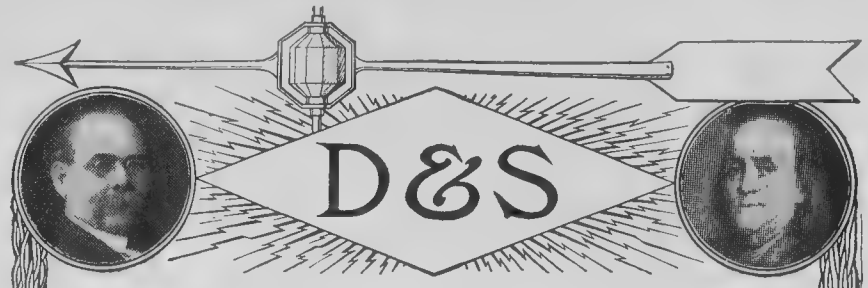


Fly Larva (maggot) and pupa.

From the evidence at hand we are convinced that the fly is a very important agent in the transfer of bacteria from one place to another and from this standpoint is a menace to public health. Circumstances call for the co-operation of the inhabitants of both country and city in a general warfare against it. Since horse manure in the proper condition with respect to moisture is known to be the natural breeding place of the insect, certain practices directed toward keeping flies away from this material should be adopted. Several cities have adopted the plan of compelling owners of

A typhoid patient who contracted the disease from eating food to which the germs had been carried by house flies.

horses to build tight bins for the reception of stable refuse and further require the sweeping of stables regularly; noticeable results have been accomplished. On farms in summer this method does not appear to be altogether impractical. It is known that flies do not select dry manure on which



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This is proof sufficient: 111 fire insurance companies report losses showing 2,960 fires in one year; 2,165 were caused by lightning, only 795 from other sources combined. Think of it, 3 to 1. That is what we save you from.

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to place their eggs, so if the barn and yard are cleaned up systematically once or twice a week and the resultant spread in the fields much will be accomplished in preventing house flies from multiplying and the manure will be handled in such a way as to give the most satisfactory results as a fertilizer. Approved methods of handling garbage and modern methods of sewage disposal should be adopted. Since the most likely place for flies to pick up typhoid bacilli is about human excrement, this substance should not be left in exposed places, and closets should be constructed so as to exclude the flies from the vaults.

The Blow-Fly.

The so-called green-bottle, blue-bottle and flesh flies belong to a group that lay their eggs on meat and the larvae feed on this material. They are important natural scavengers, for it is surprising how quickly they are able to reduce the carcass of a dead animal that is left in an exposed condition. Some of the species even lay their eggs in wounds or about foul areas of living animals and the larvae hatching in such places frequently cause much annoyance and even injury if they are not promptly detected.

The common-blow fly is a well-known member of this class. The species is very much larger than the house-fly and has a bluish-black thorax and a dark metallic blue abdomen and the sound of its wings about houses in early spring often fills the house-keeper with horror; there is no telling what piece of meat has furnished the fly with a suitable place to lay its eggs, for one kind of meat as well as another, in the fresh condition, is liable to be "fly-blown."

The female of this species lays many more eggs than does the house-fly but more than twice as much time is required to pass the life cycle. Hewitt observed that twenty-two or twenty-three days were required from the laying of the egg to the issuance of the adult, but believes that this time would be shortened under more favorable conditions.

The blow-fly visits various kinds of filth and no doubt becomes loaded with various kinds of bacteria at times, but as it is usually found out of doors, only entering dwellings to find suitable places for egg deposition, and as it only rarely appears in large numbers its ability to transmit disease germs is not to be compared with that of the house fly.

Recreation and Public Morals.

By Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D.

A recent book by Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, has been widely read. Its title is "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets." In beautiful language Miss Addams describes the poetry and aspiration, the adventurous spirit and the longing for ideal life which in the sordid surroundings of the streets of Chicago are ever bubbling up from the fresh spring of youth. Miss Addams pleads for play-grounds, beautifying of streets, and for the care of the young by the city. She insists that recreation is a necessity in the interest of public morals.

What is said of Chicago is quite as true of most country towns. The farmer must not blame the city for the sins which were learned in the dull and uninteresting life of the country, and are practised in a larger way by the countrymen who make up the bulk of the Chicago population. One reason why Chicago is so dull and sordid is the fact that the controlling majorities in Chicago were brought up in country towns where there was no sympathy with the young, and no conception of the moral value of play and recreation.

The general opinion prevails in America that morality is a product of work. So it is for grown men, but a higher morality is learned in play than in work. The American population does not need to be taught to work. The proportion of tramps and idlers is small. A greater problem in America is the torpid and ill-trained conscience of the industrious, dull-minded, over-worked mechanic, farmer and business man.

It is in play that the human being expresses himself. He is hired to work, but in his recreation his own preference is expressed, and his own spirits burst forth to do their own will. For this reason the whole of the process of amusement and recreation is highly moral in its character. Every action of the play-ground or of the ball-ground is free and voluntary. It is the bursting up of native human energies which are making new paths for themselves, and thus fixing new habits and standards of the individual life.

Moreover, play is organized. It is done in team work. A country minister said to me not long ago, "The reason why farmers cannot organize is because they never had any chance to play. When they were boys they knew nothing about team work."

A former foot-ball captain at Yale said, "I got more moral training from the coaches at Yale than from all other sources combined." He meant that the necessity of obedience, of self-surrender of his own interest and preference to the needs and the interests of the team, had disciplined him in self-command, in courage and in humility. Said a master-weaver to Josiah Strong, who was visiting the great cotton mills at Bangu, Brazil, "It used to be an awful place on account of drunkenness and fighting. There has been great improvement since athletics were introduced, and now there is no trouble at all."

It is not too much to say, therefore, that the success of the rural revival is dependent upon public recreations in the farming towns. The farmers of the future will not have the character, the free spirits, the open mind, or the capacity for organization, for individual self-denial on behalf of the many, unless the farmers' sons of the present generation learn to play. The base-ball ground is more necessary to the success of the farming industry in days to come than many a farmers' institute, valuable as these are. The most important thing is to discipline the spirits and conscience of the growing generation. For this reason I believe that the church has a duty to promote the recreation of the country town. It should not be beneath the notice of the country minister to see that the boys and girls of the farm have recreation and enjoyment of a right sort. The recreation field trains them in the conscience of the kingdom which now is, and they will never get the kingdom that is to come, unless they are fitted for the kingdom that now is. The religious life of the country church is in great need of leadership, team work, organization, obedience, self-command, humility, and courage. Everyone of these qualities is dependent for its training upon the public recreations of the young and the working people. It is not too much to ask that the country church should be the promoter of this moral training school.

Don't breathe yesterday's air. Ventilate your rooms thoroughly and flush them out with fresh air every morning.

Is there any musical instinct in your family? If so, get suitable musical instruments and encourage the family to develop the talent. Music endears your children to home and its environments.

When net or lace curtains become worn or torn they can be mended neatly without sewing. Cut a piece of plain net for a patch. Dip this in starch and place over the hole and press with a hot iron. The starch will cause the patch to adhere, and it will be neater than when sewed.

Old Dr. Rudge possessed a fund of common sense and dry humor as valuable as his medical knowledge. One frosty morning he met a business friend who innocently remarked:

"Doctor, when you have a bad cold what do you do?"

"Why, I blow my nose and cough."

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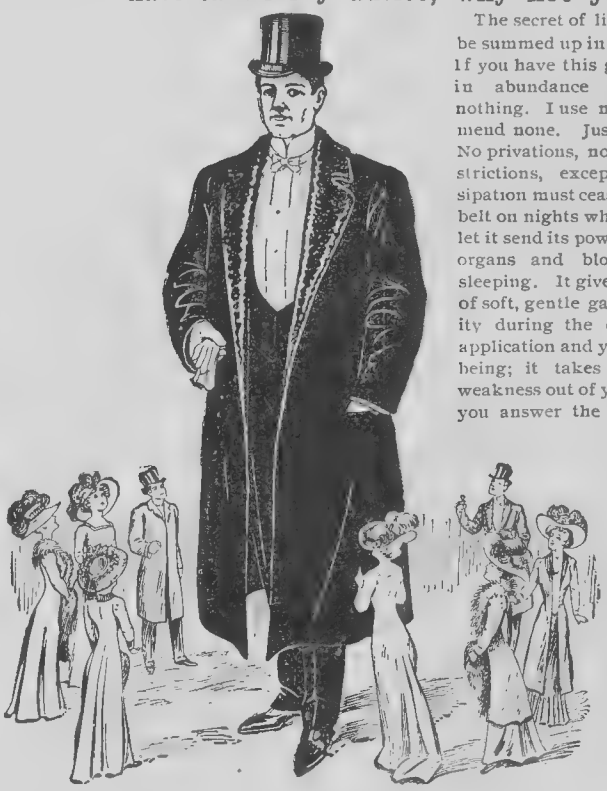

The secret of life-long youth may be summed up in one word—Vitality. If you have this great natural power in abundance years count for nothing. I use no drugs, I recommend none. Just the Health Belt. No privations, no dieting, and no restrictions, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Put the Health belt on nights when you go to bed; let it send its power into your nerves, organs and blood while you are sleeping. It gives you a great flow of soft, gentle galvano-vital electricity during the entire night. One application and you are like a new being; it takes all the pain and weakness out of your back; it makes you answer the morning greeting with "I'm feeling fine." It is a great strength builder; it overcomes the results of earlier mistakes and indiscretions; It gives you a compelling power, so that you are attractive to all women and men with whom you come in contact. Three months' use is sufficient. C. L. Snell, Middleport, N.Y., writes: I am a man again, thanks to you. Nothing can discourage me now."

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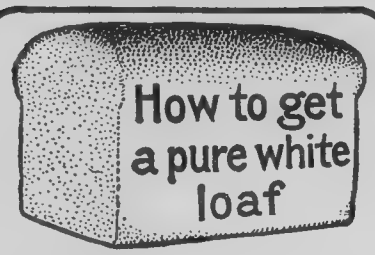

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THE GUILD

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Water Supply in Country Homes.

By C. J. Lynde, Ph.D., Professor of Physics, Macdonald College.

Many farmers have an excellent water supply system in their homes, and many others would install one if they knew better how to go about it and what the probable cost would be.

There is an impression abroad that nothing can be done in this direction without spending a great deal of money. This, however, is not the case, as many of the conveniences of an abundant supply of water may be had for a small outlay in materials.

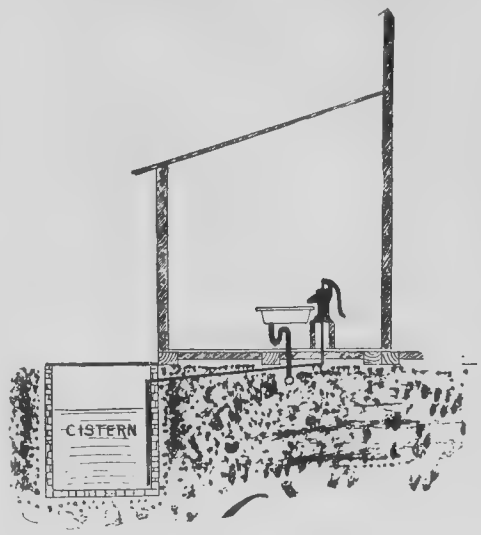

Fig 1.

Five examples showing what may be done in this way are given below with the approximate cost of materials in each case. Many farmers already have these improvements in their homes and a description of them here may be suggestive to others.

(1) In the typical country or village home both the cistern and well pumps are outside the house. The result is that, in all kinds of weather, the water needed for the home must be carried in pails, and this work usually falls on the women.

An outlay of ten dollars for materials will bring the cistern pump into the kitchen and save half this labor.

To bring cistern water into the kitchen:—Cost of materials:—20 feet 1¼" galvanized iron pipe at 10c. per foot, $2.00; pitcher pump, $2.00; iron sink enamelled 18x30", $2.50; brackets for sink, $1.00; 1¼" lead trap, $..00; 10 feet 1¼" galvanized iron waste pipe, $1.00; Total, $9.50.

(2) If the well is, say, 50 feet from the house an expenditure of ten dollars more for materials will bring the well pump into the house also. It may be placed at the other end of the sink shown in ugure 2.

To bring well water into the kitchen:

Cost of materials, 75 feet 1¼" galvanized iron pipe at 10c. per foot, $7.50; iron pump, $2.50; total, $10.00.

(3) With the arrangement shown in figures I and 2, the water must be pumped as needed. A more convenient arrangement as far as the women of the house are concerned is to place a storage tank in the attic or on the second floor, into which the supply for the day may be pumped each morning by the men of the family. In this case a force pump is needed, also a 1" pipe to the tank, and a ⅜" tell-tale pipe from the top of the tank to the sink, to show when the tank is full.

In many cases an oil barrel is used for a tank, as it holds an ample supply for one day.

Supply tank in attic. Cost of materials, 20 feet 1¼" galvanized iron pipe at 10c. per foot, $2.00; force pump, $6.00; 20 feet 1" galvanized iron pipe from force pump to tank, at 8c. per foot, $1.60; barrel in attic, 50c.; tap at sink, 50c.; 20 feet ⅜" galvanized iron tell-tale pipe at 4c., 80c.; sink, trap and waste pipe, as above, $5.50; Total, $16.90.

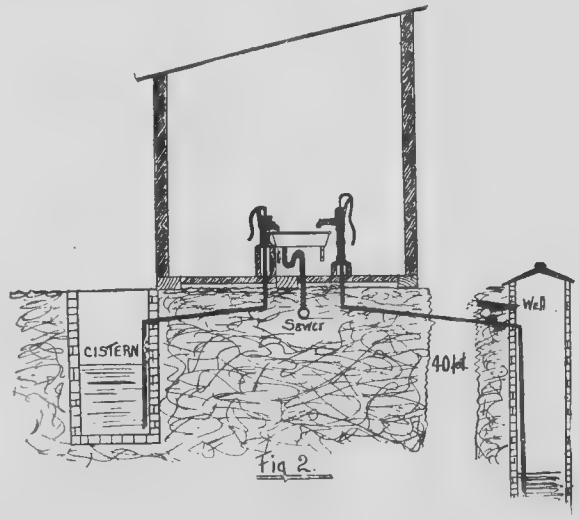

Fig 2.

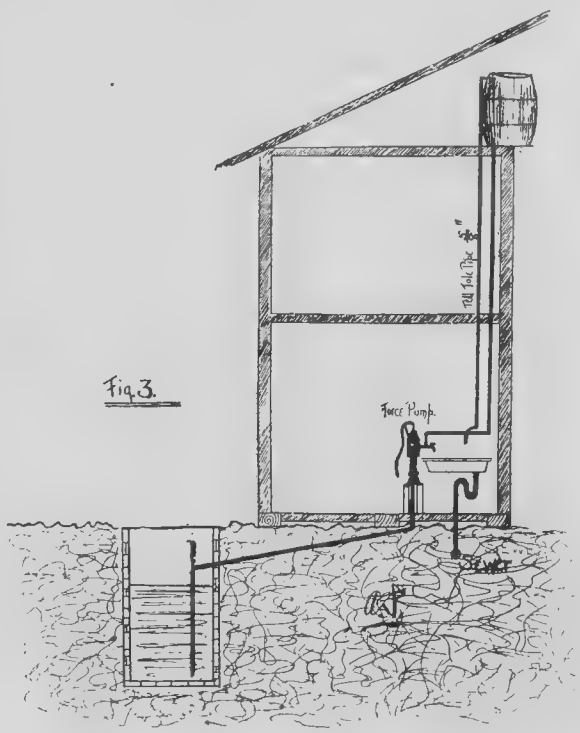

Fig 3.

(4) Another great convenience in housekeeping is an abundant supply of hot water. This may be had as soon as water under pressure is installed, as described in (3) above. All that is needed for this purpose is a hot water tank connected to the water supply and to a water back in the fire box of the kitchen range.

Hot water supply: Cost of materials, 30 gallon steel tank $7.50; water back and connecting pipes, $5.00; 10 feet ¾" galvanized iron pipe from the cold water supply pipe at 8c., 80c.; 10 feet ¾" galvanized iron, pipe for hot water, 80c.; hot water tap, 50c. Total $14.60.

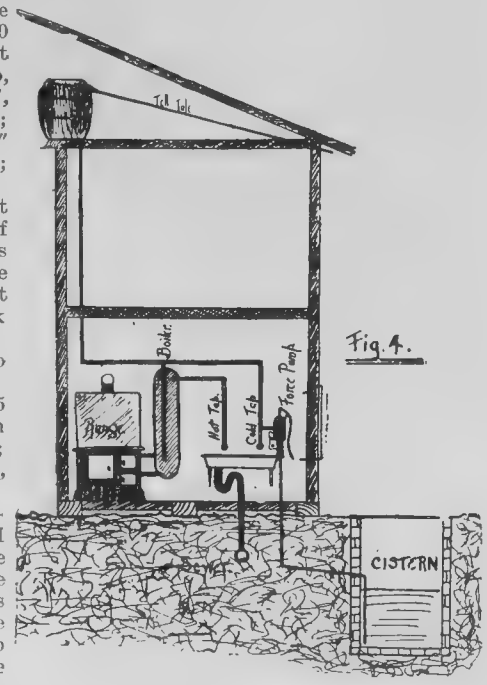

Fig. 4.

(5) On many farms there is an abundant water supply in the stables but none in the house. When the stables are supplied by means of a windmill and elevated tank, a few feet of ¾" iron pipe would give the house the same convenience.

If the stables are say 150 feet from the house and the tank is elevated 20 feet, about 180 feet of piping is needed.

Cost of materials, 180 feet ¾" galvanized iron pipe at 5c. per foot, $9.00; tap, 50c.; sink trap and waste pipe as above, $5.50. Total, $15.00.

All the materials mentioned here are durable and will last thirty or forty years and more, so that the cost of these conveniences comes to from fifty cents to one dollar a year. It will be admitted then that many of the advantages of an abundant water supply may be had for a very small outlay.—Macdonald College Magazine.

The Girls that are Wanted.

Girls that are fair on the hearthstone,
And pleasant when nobody sees,
Kind and sweet to their own folk,
Ready and anxious to please.

The girls that are wanted are wise girls,
That know what to do and to say;
That drive with a smile or a soft word
The wrath of the household away.

The girls that are wanted are girls of sense,
Whom fashion can never deceive;
Who can follow whatever is pretty,
And dare what is silly to leave.

The girls that are wanted are careful girls,
Who count what a thing will cost;
Who use with prudent, generous hand,
But see that nothing is lost.

The girls that are wanted are girls with hearts;
They are wanted for mothers and wives;
Wanted to cradle in loving arms
The strongest and frailest of lives.

The clever, the witty, the brilliant girl,
There are very few, understand;
But for the simple, loving, home girls,
There's a constant and steady demand.

—C.J.H.

A feat without parallel was recently accomplished by Edward Payson Weston, the veteran pedestrian. On the 2nd inst. he arrived in New York having walked from Los Angeles, 3,483 miles, in 77 days. On the trip he celebrated his 72nd birthday by walking 72 miles. Last year he walked from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 105 days.

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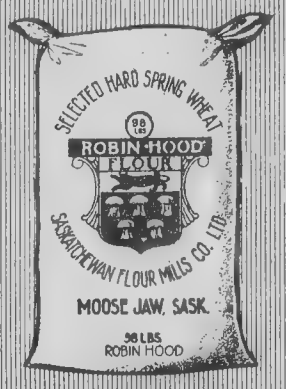

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J. A. KILLOUGH
PENSE SASK.

From A Woman's Standpoint.

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

"Whether it be so heavy
That dear ones could not bear
To know the bitter burden
They could not come and share;

"Whether it be so tiny
That others could not see
Why should it be a trouble,
And seem so real to me—

"Either, and both, I lay them
Down at my Master's feet.
And find them, alone with Jesus,
Mysteriously sweet.

* * * * *

OUR CHAT.

No indeed, "Just Twenty-One," it's not too long a letter to print, as you suggest, and it contains much good common sense. You make some good points, such as "Start housekeeping (if possible) with plenty of useful articles; there are so many ways to use money later on." I think with you that perhaps a greater planning on the part of the husband and children might result in "Mother" getting a little more rest and relaxation; but, at the same time, don't you think that "Mother" could plan for it herself, if she realized what it would mean not only to herself but to her dear ones, if she could quit work sometimes and enjoy a little change?

Three other readers have kindly written in response to "Homesteader's" request for a certain old fashioned recipe. I have forwarded these recipes to "Homesteader" direct, and want to thank "Constant Reader," "A Devonshire Dumpling," and "A Friendly Pixie" for their help in this matter. The other things they speak of in their letters will be published in the next issue of the paper.

"Experience is the best teacher" certainly, but sometimes we can use other folk's experience to almost the same advantage as if we had done the manufacturing of it. What an "Old Timer's Wife" tells us about her flowers is a good guide and of much help and encouragement. We thank her for it. Meantime more letters will be welcome.—Margaret Feeston.

* * * * *

SUCCEEDED IN THE END.

Dear Margaret Freeston.—It is with great pleasure I take the opportunity of answering an ex-homsteader's enquiry printed on the woman's page in a March issue of the Nor'-West Farmer, in regard to roses.

We have lived in the West for seventeen years; if fact we were among the first settlers in this part, and I must say I have had plenty of experience with plants and flowers, roses included. Of course, at the beginning there were so many things that took first place that to grow plants of any kind was out of the question; but after a few years when our house was built, and I'd a precious space for a yard, I began trying to adorn it. I must confess that at times I was totally disgusted, as everything either winter killed, or the rabbits or gophers destroyed them. But I know now 'twas my own foolishness. I would send a big order every spring for roots of plants that I remembered mother used to grow in Kansas, Illinois, Oregon and a number of other States, and, to my distress, they all winter killed. But experience is the best teacher, and now I can assure our friend that by sending to one of the Winnipeg seed houses she may procure a catalogue of a very large variety of strong, durable plants, shrubs, &c.

Among these I especially recommend the Japan rose apple. It will winter out of doors with just some dry straw for protection, blooming early in the spring, and bearing large beautiful apples in the fall. It is the only one that I have left out of doors; the rest I have in boxes, leaving them out-doors during the summer, and drying them and putting them down cellar during the winter. When the warm weather comes to stay in the spring I lift them up, and begin watering them. Presently they will be covered with sprouts.

Lilacs are indeed wonderful shrubs, and do well, and as to annuals and biennials, there are so many that do well. Some of my old stand-bys are, pansies, candytuft, sweet peas, double daisies, petunias, verbenas, Shirley poppies, mignonette, ten weeks stocks and California poppies. Last year I had twenty-one flower beds, growing forty-five kinds of annuals in all. My sweet peas grew to a height of nine feet.

I do not mind the work with flowers, for the pleasure I get from them pays ten fold for the work, and I am sure there are many who think so too.—"An Old Timer's Wife."

* * * * *

START WELL EQUIPPED.

Dear Margaret Freeston.—I was very pleased to see in a late edition of the Nor'-West Farmer a list of helps for the busy housewife. I believe that as a class the Canadian housewives have a terribly hard time. I have often wondered why this should be, and I think in some measure it might be altered. Of course, on a farm where there are many children there must of necessity be a good deal of work to do; also where there is much dairy work, many chickens or a lot of men to feed and wash for. I really think that the men are responsible for a good deal of the trouble .I have often wondered why it should be so very much a settled thing in a family that the meals must be "rushed" or "hustled" on to the table directly the men of the household are inside the kitchen. Much better let the men wash hands and faces, and appear at the table decently clean, while the wife and housekeeper would dish up the dinner neatly. I think, too, that they might be content with fewer hot meals, pies, cake, etc. I worked in a home last summer where hot meat was expected for three meals of the day; pie, cake and fruit for all the meals but breakfast, not to mention cookies or doughnuts, and breakfast was not complete without pancakes and toast, besides the other substantial viands. This housewife was fortunate in obtaining help, for they were a large family, but are there not many who do not keep help, and yet have to work just as hard. When God made this beautiful world He made it for us all, and I do think He expects us to make the most of our blessings and opportunities. From my heart I pity the woman who cannot see this, and I think the husbands and children should as far as possible help them to have time for rest and relaxation.

I think there is more chance for the younger generation, especially the young women who are not married, because if they are at all fortunate they can start housekeeping with plenty of useful articles, such as a good sewing machine and a kitchen cabinet, proper dairy utensils, a good set of table and bed linen and a nice assortment of necessary cooking utensils. Of course a good washing machine and wringer, and one or two large tubs of good quality are necessities, but you might be able to persuade the "house-band" to get those. I can think of many more "helps" but I can hear everyone saying, "Talk is cheap and money not plentiful." However, you had better get the things you need at first, for there are so many ways to use money later on, and by-and-by when you have more than two to provide and work for you will be glad of your early investment.

I will close, and so that you may know what a settled experienced housewife I am, I will sign—"Just Twenty-One."

P.S.—I think the Rest Room is a

HEADACHE AND Burdock Blood Bitters.

The presence of headache nearly always tells us that there is another disease which, although we may not be aware of it, is still exerting its baneful influence, and perhaps awaiting an opportunity to assert itself plainly.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial we are sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others.

Headache and Constipation Cured.

Mrs. John Connors, Burlington, N.S., writes:—"I have been troubled with headache and constipation for a long time. After trying different doctors' medicine a friend asked me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I find I am completely cured after having taken three bottles. I can safely recommend it to all."

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$35 Only freight paid, including 16 large selections of your own choice.

PAY $5.00 DOWN

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Or Fall Payment can be arranged.
Seven days free trial if desired.

We sell all makes of Talking Machines and Records. Our prices are lower than other houses. When buying from us you do not pay for extravagant advertising, nor do we send you second hand goods. Easy payments, from $2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. Return if not as represented and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer, no mysterious philanthropic ad.

Here are some of our specials :

Columbia 10 inch Double Discs (2 different selections), **85c.**, new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever. Hear George Lashwood and Raymond Hitchcock, funnier than Lauder. All languages. We send records on approval. Write for details.

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, **25c.**, were 40c.

Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine.

Four Minute Cylinder Records, 50c.

Columbia Indestructible Four Minute Records, most wonderful invention, **65c.**

Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, **$19.50.** Brand new.

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Our Piano Specials $290.00 and $350.00

Three fall payments arranged.

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Biggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and retail.

Columbia, Berliner, Victor and Edison experts. Write for Interesting Graphophone History and Free Booklet, No. 43.

good idea, and should become a settled thing if possible. I live about thirty miles from town, so I can talk on the subject.

* * * * *

PAINT, NEEDLE AND ELBOW GREASE.

"Oh dear me! I'm just tired to death with spring cleaning." We all meet these individuals just about now. And yet it's true that most of us would rather have the fuss and bother of that terrible upheaval than be without the blessed feeling of a freshened up home.

We always find some things to make over and re-plan at spring cleaning time, and while it would be much easier to throw out and get new ones to replace them, most of us have to "make over" so long as an article lends itself to use of any kind. But, after all, I don't believe there is any satisfaction equal to the satisfaction of getting a really presentable and useful article out of something which was pretty shabby, and appeared to have just about served its full term. It's the old story, isn't it, the joy of 'creating' something?

Most housekeepers at one time or another have an old comforter they don't know what to do with. It's too shabby to use and too good to throw away. Possibly, too, they have a single bed or crib that needs a new mattress. Sew up the comforter like a pillow-slip, according to the measurements of the bed or crib. Then tear up newspapers in pieces about the size of a plate, and crush them by rolling between the hands. Fill the slip with paper until it is the desired thickness, and then sew up the end. If turned each day it will stay springy and soft for a long time, and make a splendid mattress.

Regular applications of linseed oil and turpentine in equal parts, rubbed in with a soft woolen cloth, will greatly improve old unvarnished furniture. For varnished furniture use simply water or strong cold tea, and don't rub too much. A little shellac varnish, if applied carefully after the surface has been cleaned, will remove scratches nicely. Leatner covered furniture should be cleaned with a little warm milk, and then well rubbed, but gently, with a dry cloth.

We often come across a cardboard box or two when we "turn out," and if they are of about the right size, one or two placed in a bureau drawer make convenient receptacles for ribbons, gloves, handerchiefs, or odds and ends, thus keeping separate all these little things which have such an unhappy knack of getting themselves mixed up.

A pot of paint and a brush naturally appear at spring cleaning time, and though used by an inexperienced hand do make some things look much better, with very little expense. I have seen the seats of unholstered chairs covered each year with a fresh piece of goods, nailed on with a narrow gimp, and the wooden part of the chairs, after being thoroughly washed, given a coat of dull varnish, till they looked just like new, and the cost of doing three was 55 cents.

Everyone has some way of improving the look of things in the home, at slight cost. Could we not exchange some of these ideas?

* * * * *

THE CONCERNS OF WOMEN.

Last December the Montreal Star offered three prizes of $25.00, $15.00, and $$10.00 respectively for the best essays on "Handicrafts as a National Resource, and Their Value to the Individual." From every part of the Dominion came a response, eighty essays in all being received. Two of the prizes went to Ontario, one to British Columbia. Among those who had "honorable mention" was Miss Helen Irwin, Munola, Manitoba, and the essay written by Mrs. L. P. Green, of Valparaiso, Saskatchewan, was listed as "specially good." The judges indicate that the "essays were of a high order of thoughtfulness, and showed a wide-spread and intelligent attention to the subject of handicrafts, and a realization of the importance of the movement on our national well-being."

In the Dominion Parliament on April 30th, Dr. Roche, Marquette, directed the attention of the House to the question of granting homesteads to single women, believing that if this was given it would take many women to the West, where they were much needed. Dr. Roche felt that a man who had brought up a family of girls should have the same opportunity of acquiring land as one whose family consisted of boys.

Replying, Mr. Oliver said that the question had many times received his consideration. He did not feel that it would be advantageous to the West to change the present homestead law. He said the object in granting homesteads was not merely to populate but to make productive the land, and that this end would not be gained by granting them to single women. A widow with children to support, who could improve the land, is permitted to homestead, but "there was no good reason why a woman should be given land just so that she might have it for its money value."

May 4th saw the short household science course inaugurated at the Manitoba Agricultural College, with twenty students in attendance, the number to be considerably augmented before the close of the month. Miss A. B. Juniper is the principal; Miss Macdonald gives instruction in cookery, the theory of foods, and laundry work, while Miss Kennedy has charge of the needlework and dressmaking classes.

Every student is provided with a seat, and from day to day as the work progresses it is demonstrated what a great deal of the work in cooking and preparing food, etc., can be accomplished—and done quite as efficiently—while the worker is seated and thus much physical strain saved.

* * * * *

PIERCED BRASS.

Recently I saw some very pretty work done with art brass. It would seem to be as useful and pleasant an occupation as one could wish for, to fill in any spare time. You purchase a piece of art brass, cut into the shape of the article you wish, and stamped with some conventional design. The brass is placed flat on a drawing-board, and firmly secured by means of thumb tacks. The design is outlined by piercing holes through the brass with a steel piercer provided for that purpose, and the back-ground is filled in by further piercing. I believe the outfits can be bought at from $1.50 up, according to quality and quantity of material furnished, and the prices of the articles to be worked are most moderate. The specimens I saw finished were candle and lamp shades of varying patterns, but one could make a photo frame, waste paper basket, handkerchief box, jardiniere, whisk holder, necktie rack, or choose one of several other designs.

* * * * *

TWO PRUNE DISHES.

Prune Charlotte.—Stew half a pound of prunes tender, then pit them. Line a buttered baking dish with thin slices of stale cake, then fill up with prunes. Cover with cake moistened, dot with bits of butter, and bake in a steady oven over twenty minutes. When done turn in a dish and garnish with whipped cream.

Prunes and Rice.—Stew prunes till tender, pit and chop them fine. Boil a cupful of rice soft and dry. Place alternate layers of rice and prunes in a buttered dish, finishing with a layer of rice. Dot with butter, dust with sugar and grated nutmeg. Bake in a hot oven. Serve with hard sauce.

* * * * *

Leters for this department should be addressed to Margaret Freeston, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

herd, and weighs and tests, his herd is

Keeps out large Animals—Keeps in the Chickens

We've put strength and stiffness into the PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence so it can stand the attacks of restless animals from the outside. We have made it close enough so small fowl cannot get through. It is made of much heavier wire than the ordinary poultry fence, well galvanized, therefore much more durable.

Peerless Junior the fence that saves expense

That heavy, No. 9, hard steel wire at top and bottom holds the fence taut and true without the necessity of fence boards and saving more than half the usual number of posts. That means considerable saving to you. Write for our printed matter about PEERLESS Fences. We make fences and gates for every purpose.

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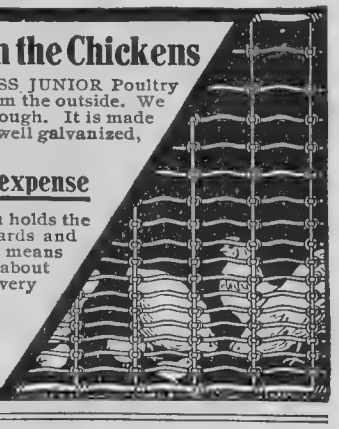

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Why experiment with something that is on record as having failed whenever put to the test of a bad hail season, or with the **new** and **untried methods** of Companies having little or no knowledge of Hail Insurance.

Ours is not cheap insurance, but an article that **can be depended upon** and the price is reasonable.

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.
A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st. 1907 - - - - - $20,355,303.0
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - - - - - - 269,273 1

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED DECEMBER 31st, 1907, OVER 16,316.

Over 16,316 farmers Insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.

Was All Run Down.

Weighed 125 Lbs. Now Weighs 185.

Mrs. M. McGann, Debec Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better, so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely young daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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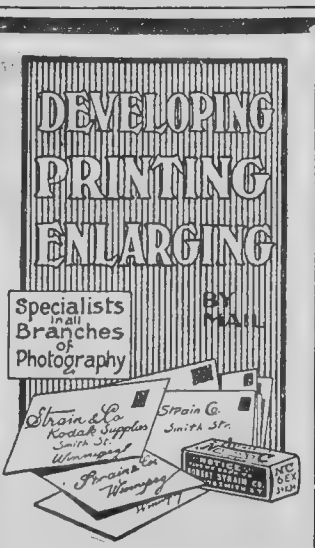

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Work Hard · Be Honest · Live Well — Head Beaver Dam at Winnipeg

Every boy or girl who reads this Department may become enrolled as a member of the Young Beavers' Club. The membership badge is a beautiful button, of the design shown within the circle above. These buttons are sent free to all members. To become a member one needs only to write a letter for publication in this Department of our paper and make application to be enrolled. The list of members is carefully kept in our big membership book, and we publish what we consider to be the most interesting letters.

All letters should be addressed to the Young Beavers' Club, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

Fun for the Boys.

Sit on the ground with your legs crossed under you, fold your arms, and get up without unfolding them.

Place the tips of your fore fingers together and press them against your chest. Then ask anybody to pull them apart by pulling your wrists. So long as you keep your fingers touching your chest they cannot do it.

Stand sideways close to the wall, with your arm raised flat against the wall, and the rest of your side touching the wall. Then try to raise the leg on the other side without falling over.

Hold up your hand, and try to bend each finger separately, leaving the others straight. You will find that when you bend the third finger the fourth, or little finger, will bend with it; or if you bend the fourth, the third will bend also.

Stand up. Bend the right leg so as to grasp the ankle with the right hand, the knee thrust forward. Lower yourself steadily until your bent knee touches the floor. Then rise without letting go with your right hand or touching anything with your left.

Alberta is a peaceful country. The proverbial lion and lamb do not yet lie down together, but the lynx and dog do. This photo was sent us by Wm. U. Maxwell, Red Deer, Alta.

Raised Some Mud Hens.

Shoal Lake, Man.

Dear Editor.—In the winter we have lots of fun sliding on the snow banks. When we are driven to school we hook a little sleigh on behind the large one, and when we come to a high bank we have to hang on tight or we would fall off, and sometimes we do fall off. I have a 22-calibre rifle, and another that is broken. My aunt has about sixty hens. We had thirty chickens last summer and six ducks. The ducks were mud ducks, which were wild. When we were hauling a bluff up we found the eggs and took them home and set them under a hen. When they hatched we put them in a slough, and when they grew big they flew away. I am in the eighth grade and am going to try my entrance exam. next summer and hope

Amatite ROOFING

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MOST ready roofings require special painting and coating, and unless this is done regularly, you are sure to have leaks and trouble right along.

If you use Amatite, nothing of the sort is required. You will have real roof protection *without painting* of any kind.

Amatite is made to stay waterproof and give protection year after year, without any thought or care on your part.

First—Because it is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch.

Second—Because it has a real Mineral Surface.

Amatite, owing to these features, is the most economical roofing made. Its first cost is low, and you are *saved* all future expense for repairs or paint because it will need neither.

If you haven't seen Amatite, write for a sample to-day. From it you will very quickly understand why it doesn't require painting; why it does not leak; and why it saves you money.

Address nearest office to-day.

The Paterson Manufacturing Company, Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver

Farmers Get Your Butter Tubs FREE!

In selling your butter you are always docked a certain amount for every tub. Generally speaking this runs 6, 8 and 10 lbs. for a 20, 30 and 50 lb. tub respectively. This is done on account of the amount of water the tubs are supposed to have absorbed in scalding. Do you know that there are two kinds of tubs being sold today—spruce and poplar. The spruce tub is always scalded but the poplar tub is coated with parafine on the inside and will not permit of being scalded as it would injure the coating. Consequently the poplar tub is not permitted to take up sufficient water to make up the amount of dockage and in using this style of tub you are compelled to make up the required dockage with good high priced butter. On a nest of 3 tubs holding 20, 30 and 50 lbs. respectively this amount of butter will be anywhere from 5 to 7 lbs., when poplar tubs are used. Spruce tubs will always absorb the dockage weight of water when scalded consequently you always get paid for what butter there is in your tubs. Now you can see what we mean when we say you can get your tubs free. The amount saved in butter by using spruce tubs as against parafined poplar is sufficient to more than make up the first cost of your tubs. Ask your merchant about this the next time you purchase butter tubs and insist on getting nothing but spruce butter tubs. They are the standard. Are perfect butter preservers. He will in all probability try to sell you a poplar tub because they cost him a trifle less, but you as a farmer and butter packer want the best which is really the cheapest.

The Empire Market C. L. CHARREST PROPRIETOR

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Deals direct with producers and saves them Commission on **Poultry, Butter, Eggs, etc.**

Ask for Quotations on Dressed Pork, Veal and Spring Lamb

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In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address,

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

I will pass. I have twenty-eight books. The two best authors are Earnest Thompson Seton and Charles G. D. Roberts and I hope I will get more of theirs. I trapped six muskrats and sold them to get some Xmas presents. I got $1.65 for the muskrat skins. Yours truly, N. Hector Blakie (age 12).

Had a Good Time on the Farm.

Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Readers.—I am twelve years old. I lived on a farm four years and had heaps of fun. I had a lovely pony. I used to ride her to school, and how she used to go when she got on the hard road. One evening coming home she got a thorn bush in her tail and she did fly. Mother saw me coming. She thought the pony was running away, but as soon as I spoke to her she stopped. I used to help my chum to round up his cows. I used to feed pigs and calves, cows and chickens for mother, and I did enjoy snaring gophers, and got many a bite from them. I loved the farm, but mother said I must go to a better school. I am in the second book and I go to the King Edward School, Saskatoon. I have a nice teacher and I like the boys all fine. I have four brothers. Their names are Lloyd, Claude, Emmerson and Garnet. I put their sleepers on and put them to bed and dress them in the morning. I have no sisters, so have to be mother's help. Geo. Shields.

A Prairie Fire.

Meeting Creek, Alta., April 5th, 1910.

Dear Editor and Young Beavers.—The following happened about six years ago, when an awful prairie fire went through here. South-east of our home there is a large stretch of rolling prairie, where no trees grow, only some shrubs here and there. This plain we call the "Hard Pan Prairie." Over here the fire came, the wind being from the south east. It drove the main fire right for our home. This being in the evening and fire coming towards us, it looked rather serious. There was an awful wind, and the smoke was nearly choking both man and beast.

We were all out and tried to check the fire by starting a back fire (that is to burn against the other fire). But the backfire started out this way, too, and had it not been for a slough in which there was just a little water I'm sure the whole farm with all our property would have burned down.

We, not knowing there was any water in the slough, were nearly frightened half to death, and as all the men were fighting the fire my oldest sister ran to the barn and started to put out the stock, but when she heard there was no danger she ceased. The men fighting the fire with water and rags and old brooms or any thing else they found in a hurry, aided by other backfires, soon checked the fire a great deal so there wasn't any danger any more, and we were glad, too, that it didn't do any harm and that we once more could crawl into our cozy beds for a sleep. I remain, Helen Johnson, (aged 13).

A Trip to Indian Head.

Box 265, Moosomin, Sask.

Dear Editor.—How many of the members have ever been to Indian Head? I was there and had a fine time. We got up at four o'clock and got ready. We got into Moosomin about half past six in the morning after a ride of ten miles. We got up to Indian Head about twelve o'clock. We had our dinner and then went to the Experimental Farm. The gardens were lovely, and the hedges about one foot to three high. I saw my first apple and plum trees there and they were very nice too. There were buggies met us at the train and took the people to the farm. I saw a little Welsh pony and a buggy with two men in it. It was about three feet high and was white. For pets I have three cats and a pony. I ride him to school in the summer. I am in grade five at school. Best wishes to the editor and members. Isabella Bristol (aged 13).

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You never get deluded when you get Genasco Ready Roofing, and you never know the snares you escape by getting it.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is honestly made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the perfect natural waterproofer that everybody knows about. It doesn't crack, rust, rot, or go to pieces. It gives lasting protection to all your buildings.

The Kant-leak Kleet makes application doubly easy. Saves time. Makes seams absolutely water-tight without cement and large-headed nails. Gives fine finish. Supplied in rolls of Genasco when you ask for it.

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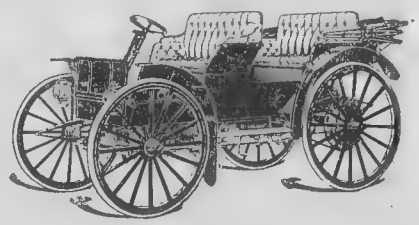

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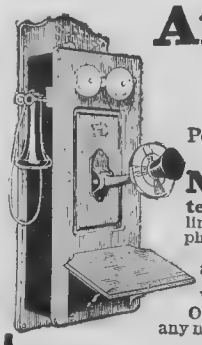

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Had Appendicitis.

Glenboro, Man.

Dear Editor.—My father has taken the Nor'-West Farmer ever since I remember and he likes it very well. I was sick with appendicitis last summer. I took sick in August and I went down to Winnipeg to be operated upon. I was taking the cattle down to the pasture in the morning, when I first felt the pain, and then the doctor came in the afternoon and he said that I would have to go to Winnipeg General Hospital, and so I went that night and came home again in about ten days. And then I could not work for about two months.

There are lots of wild rabibts around here, and we have two tame ones. They are black and a slate color. They stay up in our barn and feed on grain, hay, and straw. The jack rabbits around here are white in the winter and a brownish color in the summer. They change their color so that you cannot see them so easily. The hawks and things eat them. They run wild over the prairie and in the winter they make burrows in the snow and hide in them. My sister wrote to your club four or five years ago and got a book. I am fond of reading adventure books, like most boys. Yours truly, Harry Jewsbury (aged 13).

Funeral of Mr. Jack Rabbit.

Fairfax, Man., May 5, 1910.

Dear Young Beavers:—I had a jack-rabbit and we fed him out of a sucking bottle. We had him for two weeks and he was just getting big when he took sick. He got sick at night and when I got up in the morning he had died and been laid to rest. Well I dug a grave for him this afternoon and put him in a box and put the box in the ground. We have a dog and he is ten years old. He has been with us ever since he was a wee puppie. Yours truly, Olive Chambers, (age 10.)

A Fractious Pony.

Roland, Man, April 23, 1910.

Dear Young Beavers:—I will tell about my pony. He is a light grey color. He will eat apples and bread, as much as you can give him. I call him Tipperary, but for short Tip. My sisters and I drive him to school every day with the old buggy. We got him last fall. I drove him the second day we got him. I did not drive him long, for he began jumping around and balking with me. I quit driving him to school and my brother drove us for a while. One day last fall my sister and I wanted to go to church with him. We got him hitched up. He started off fine. But when we were a quarter of a mile from home he started to back up and kick. He turned around and went home. My brother then went a piece with us and broke the whip on him trying to get him to go. He went at last and we got to church safely. On the way home he just kicked straight up in the air and of course did as he liked. We got home safely, but did not drive him after that until this spring. He has now got over it completely and goes fine. He will not look at an automobile, or a train if he meets one. I think all other children think just as much of their pets as I do of mine even if he is bad sometimes. Wishing the Young Beavers' Club every success.—Yours truly, Vera Eby.

A Right Good Old Country Jumper.

Highfield, Amington, Tamworth, Eng.

Dear Editor:—Thank you very much for receiving me as a Young Beaver and also for the nice badge. I shall wear it every Sunday night to church. If I wear it to Sunday school I might lose it. I had first prize last year in my class at Sunday school and second merit prize at the day school. I was one mark below the first prize, but I have been away ill. We have been practicing jumping, and I can jump 50 inches high, that is 8 marks below the height of myself. We are having rough and rainy days. Everybody who has seen the badge thought it very nice. Yours truly, Clive Davis.

Little Gleanings from other Letters.

These are little sparklets from other letters that we could not print in full. We do not send books to the writers of these, but these gleanings are all very interesting:—

Jean Millar, Bently, Alta.—I think that was a very nice idea of Lena Birkenshaw's about the members writing to each other. I would like to correspond with either boys or girls near my own age (fourteen.)

Austin Smythe, Aldina, Sask.—My father owns a saw mill four miles from Paddling Lake. We live on Snake Creek, which runs from Paddling Lake to Shell River. We intend to drive logs from Paddling Lake on it this summer. It is a nice wide creek, full of fish. There are lots of berries up here in the summer. I have lots of fun shooting ducks, prairie chickens and partridges. I like to go boat riding.

Arthur Poole, Manson, Man:—I got an air rifle at Christmas. I don't know whether it will kill gophers or not, but father says he will give me one cent for every gopher I kill.

Ann A. McLeod, Bittern Lake, Sask:—There is a nice creek runs past our house. My brother and I caught a lot of muskrats this winter. I have a pet lamb and a water spaniel named Topsy.

Eva McDairmid, Carievale, Sask:—I would like to exchange post cards with Red Wing, as she is my own age, or with any of the other members if they wish.

Roy Young, Carievale, Saskatchewan.—I am going to tell you about a prairie fire which was about eight miles north of here. It started from a straw stack. It got into long grass and then it travelled over to the buildings. Several buidlings were burned and a great deal or grain destroyed.

Florence M. Peck, Balcarres, Sask:—The Grand Trunk Railroad to Regina goes through the farm about 2 miles from the house. The construction gang are at work on it now. They come here almost every day for either oats or vegetables.

Clifford Clemens, Haneyville, Alta:—I live on a homestead 25 miles from the growing town of Castor. The lots at this town were sold on July 23, 1909, and now Castor has a population of over 800. The town possesses unlimited quantities of coal, good water and fine building stone, which is visible along the banks of the Beaver Dam Creek, which flows near the town. Castor is situated on section 35, township 37, range 14 west of the fourth meridian.

Ferguson Scott, Arlington Beach Sask.—I have snared about forty-five gophers this year. I like to catch them, but I do not like to get bitten by them. For pets, I have three cats and one dog. We have a little colt and I have lots of fun with it. I feed it with sugar and it chases me all over for sugar.

Olive Bowman, Pendennis, Man:—I would like to correspond with any girl about my own age, 10.

Elva Ketcheson, Deloraine, Man:—We have many trees around our school grounds. About every spring we plant flowers and have very nice flower gardens.

Wm. Chas. Studham, Dugald, Man:—Last year our school got second prize for best kept school grounds. We have all our flower seeds planted and the yard clean.

If a bear went into a dry goods store what would he want?

Answer.—Muslin (muzzling).

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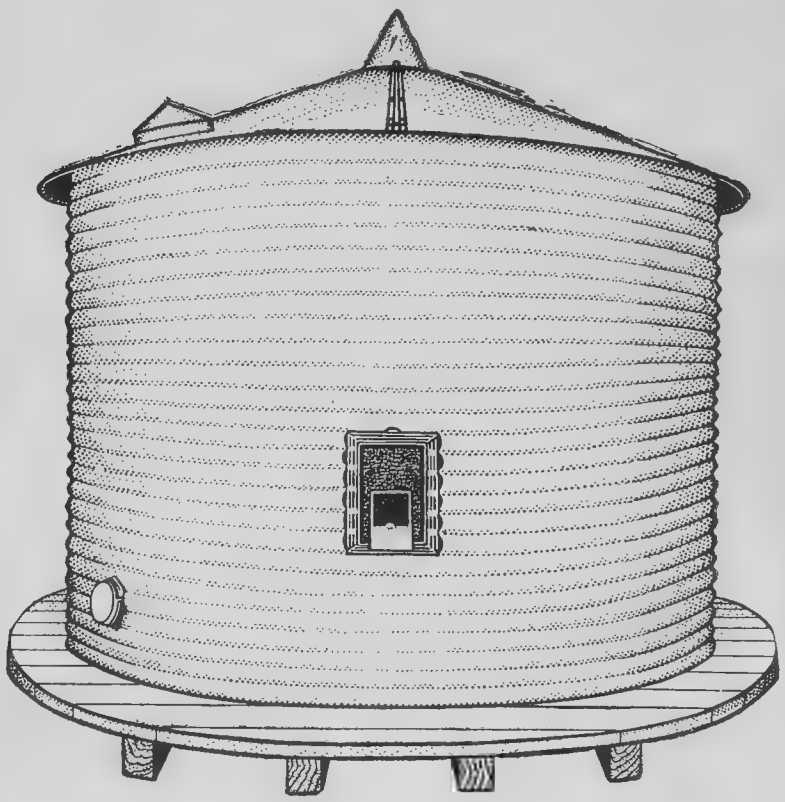

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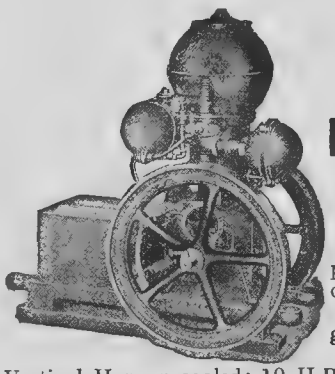

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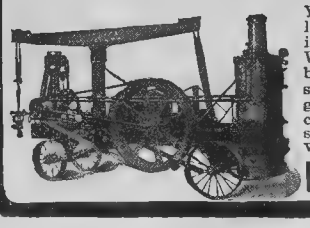

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GARDEN & FORESTRY

Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

A Study in Blossoms.

A tree in full boom is an interesting study, not only because of its beauty, but because of the promise it makes of bearing fruit. We can all enjoy its beauty; the fruit-grower appreciates the promise of fruit; but in the tree economy, the blossoming and bearing of fruit are only means to an end,—the ripening of seed for the perpetuation of the species is the ultimate aim of the tree in blossoming.

The Structure of a Flower.

If we examine an apple blossom, or that of most any of our fruits, we will see that it is made up of a number of parts. These may be grouped into two sets; those in the outside are the floral envelopes, made up of the calyx and corolla; and those in the centre are the sexual, or reproductive organs, the stamens and pistils. Let us examine each of these separately.

The calyx is the outer whorl of the floral envelopes, and is usually of a green color. Its parts are called sepals, and when united by their edges, they form the calyx-tube. The free ends are called the lobes of the calyx. It is the remains of these that may be seen at the top of the fruit in the gooseberry, apple or pear.

The corolla is the showy colored part of the flower, and is situated within the calyx-tube. Its parts are called petals. The showy color of the petals helps to attract insects to the nectaries in the centre of the flower, and in this way indirectly helps to bring about fertilization.

The stamens are the male organs of the plant and are situated just within the circle of the corolla. Each stamen is made up of a thread-like filament, on top of which is the anther. The anthers contain the pollen, a yellow substance, which is discharged when the anther becomes mature, and being dry and powdery it is easily carried about by winds or insects.

The pistil is the female organ of the plant, and is situated in the centre of the flower. It is made up of three parts: the ovary at the base, which contains the ovules or rudimentary seeds; the style, an elongated tube leading down to the ovary, and the stigma, a roughened enlargement on the top of the style, which receives the pollen from the stamens. The pistil is one of the tenderest parts of the flower, and is often injured when late frosts occur in the spring. The injury from such frosts may not be seen at all upon the other parts of the flower, but the injured pistil turns black, and consequently does not develop fruit.

How Double Flowers are Formed.

In a perfect single flower, all of the parts above named are present; and, upon examination, it will be found that there is a regular symmetry in the number of parts. In an apple blossom, for instance, we will find five sepals, five petals, a five-celled ovary, and while there is more than five stamens, it will be found that there is usually some multiple of five. The double flowers, which we admire so much in roses and many other ornamental plants, are brought about by the conversion of the stamens into petals. In most cases, this doubling is only partial, that is, only a part of the stamens develop into petals; but in some cases not only the stamens, but pistils also are transformed. Flowers which are completely double cannot, of course, develop seed.

Sexual Distinctions in Plants.

The parts of the flower essential to fruitfulness are the stamens and pistils, and while most of our fruit trees are hermaphrodite, that is, having the stamens and pistils present in the same flower, yet there are many exceptions to this rule, in other kinds of trees and plants. In the oak, hickory, chestnut, corn, pumpkin, ragweed or begonia,

Galician women picking onions in a market garden at Kildonan, Man.

two kinds of flowers may be found upon the same plant, the one having pistils only, the other stamens only. Such plants are said to be Monoecious.

In maples, pines, and willows, it will be found that the essential organs are more widely separated, for the stamen and pistil are not only on separate flowers, but on separate trees. Such trees are said to be Dioecious.

Many varieties of strawberries show a peculiarity in this respect which calls for a word of explanation. The strawberry, as a rule, is hermaphrodite, or bi-sexual, that is having stamens and pistils present in the same blossom; but there are many varieties, such as the Crescent, Haverland, and Warfield, in which the stamens are very rudimentary, or entirely lacking. Such varieties are called pistillate. To make them fruitful, they must of course be grown alongside of bi-sexual or perfect flowering varieties, whose stamens furnish the pollen for fertilization. To speak of the latter, however, as staminate varities, as is often done is incorrect, for a staminate flower is one in which there are stamens and no pistil, which never occurs in any of the strawberries.

By careful treatment the wild prairie rose can be worked up into a very pretty border. This picture is reproduced from a photo of a wild rose border made by Mr. Ross at the Forestry Farm, Indian Head.

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Modern Bee Keeping.

By D. S. van Warmelo.

Like any other pursuit, or hobby, bees—in order to be profitable or interesting—require constant care and hard work, both mental and manual. The first requisite for the successful managament of bees in movable frame hives is a knowledge of the inhabitants of the hive and their life-work. I shall, therefore, endeavor, in the interest of the prospective bee-keeper, to give a few hints on these points.

As soon as a swarm of bees has been hived, and is in working force, it is called a colony.

A colony consists of the queen, workers and drones. The queen is the mother-bee, and is the only fully developed female in the hive, all the workers being undeveloped females. There is no king-bee, and the queen is fecundated by the drone, of which there are hundreds, and even thousands, present in the hive, except when their presence becomes a burden to the population—when the honey flow ceases—at which time they are promptly despatched. For a short time a colony can do without a reigning queen, and generally the presence of the drones (the males) is not absolutely necessary for the individual colony; but no colony can exist without the workers, which fulfil all the manifold duties indispensable for the welfare and the continuity of the race. Their strength, in a populous colony, may, by artifical means, exceed the number of 75,000—about twice the strength of a strong colony in its wild state.

The Queen.

In order to make up for the wear and tear of life—the workers not living longer than five or six weeks, when they are working very hard on the flowers—Nature has provided the queen with a marvellous prolificness. If necessary, she can lay more than 3,000 eggs per day. The strength of the colony, therefore, depends largely on the fertility of the queen; for if she is weak, she fails to keep the brood-nest full of young bees at a time when the foraging workers are working themselves to death, and consequently these dwindle off, so that the colony is doomed to gradual extinction if she is not superseded by a more prolific one. In such cases of emergency, Nature has marvellously provided for the existence of the colony by giving the bees the power and the instinct to raise their own queen from an ordinary worker-egg laid by the queen.

Under normal conditions there are to be seen tiny worker-eggs on the bottom of cells. These hatch out in three days, and the larva is then fed on a whitish fluid for five days, after which time it is sealed over by the bees. Then having gone through some stages of transformation in this capped cell, it comes forth a fully developed bee on the twenty-first day. From such a worker-egg the bees have the power to breed a queen, instead of a worker, in the following manner:—

When they wish to supersede a poor queen, or when they intend to swarm, they construct one or more, or many, cells, much bigger than the worker cells, about three times their diameter and an inch in length, and hanging vertically or diagonally downwards. In such a queen-cell they carry a worker-egg, or the queen lays one, which hatches in three days. Then the bees feed this larva on a richer food, the royal jelly, and instead of on the twenty-first day—as would have been the case if the larva had been intended to be a worker—there comes forth on the sixteenth day quite a different being, a queen.

A wonderful transformation, indeed, brought about only be the enlarged cell and the richer diet. In almost every respect is the insect changed—in size, form, structure, and habits. She is much bigger than the worker, and more elegant in form; her wings are short, her legs are long; she has a curved sting with short barbs, which she never uses except in a deadly battle with another queen, whereas the sting of the worker is straight and has longer barbs. Her ovaries are well developed and filled with eggs. She very seldom leaves the hive, is helpless, and is fed by the workers almost incessantly, especially when she is expected to lay many eggs; and she lives about fifteen times as long as the worker bee.

In the case of a queen that is to be set aside, the bees will allow her to remain in the hive until the young one begins to lay, and often for some time longer; but never will a colony brook the presence of a second queen when there is no honey coming in. In those cases where there is more than one queen in a hive all the year round, we always find that they belong to separately established colonies in a big hive. Those who have lately succeeded in introducing several queens safely into the same hive have found that all of them disappeared, except one, as soon as the honey-flow ceased.

Touching cross-fertilization, it may be mentioned that copulation takes place outside the hive in the open air.

A few days after she hatches, during the warmest part of the day, the queen goes out on her honey-moon trip, and will sally forth every day until she has met the drone. If, however, she does not meet the drone within about three weeks, she will remain unfertile. And now I wish to point out another wonderful law in connection with the queen, which is called Parthenogenesis. Usually, within ten days after hatching the queen begins to lay eggs, and will never leave the hive again except when the colony swarms. That is to say, the queen—without having been previously fertilized by the drone—is able to lay eggs from which drones hatch out. This is termed in Biology a sexual reproduction.

Some very good queens will attain the age of five years, but modern apiarists seldom allow their queens to see their third year, as they become less prolific after their second year, and consequently lay more drone eggs, or as we have seen, unimpregnated eggs; the spermatozoa, or male germs, in her spermatheca, or seminal sac, becoming less in quantity and vitality.

The Worker.

The smallest, and only industrious, bees in the hive (except the queen in her monotonous egg-laying existence) are the workers. The welfare and whole household economy of the hive is dependent on them. Amongst them is divided a vast variety of work in a manner that must claim our highest admiration. Even the very young bees get their share of the indoor work in the way of feeding the larvae, ripening the honey, and carrying it up and sealing it. The body-guard of the queen attends to her wants. Many fly out to gather nectar; some bring in pollen for the young or propolis, or carry in water; others fill up all crevices or contract the entrance, if necessary, with propolis, or ventilate with their wings, or guard the entrance against enemies; others, again, cluster together in order to breed wax-scales from which the comb is made, and so forth.

As we have seen, the worker-larvae are, in comparison with the queen, fed on a spare diet, and hatch on the twenty-first day. Then they first crawl about helplessly on the combs, and soon give a hand indoors, but generally do not fly out on sterner duty before they are at least a week old, after having carefully noted a few days before hand, while playfully flying hither and thither, the exact spot of their hive. During a heavy honey-flow they live on an average six or seven weeks, so hard do they work in order to get their hives well filled with honey before the season closes. In winter, especially in cold climates, where the bees are for a long time in a semi-dormant state, they may live for eight or nine months.

When bees sting, the barbs of the sting act like hooks, which cause it to be retained through the exertion of the bee to free itself. Authorities

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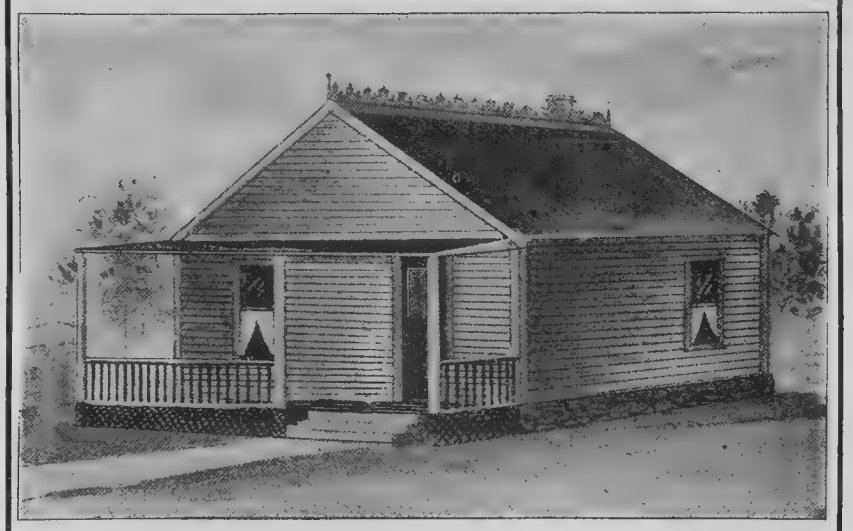

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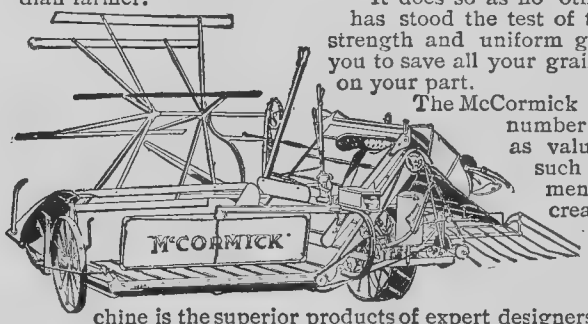

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LOOK FOR THE I H C TRADE MARK. IT IS A SEAL OF EXCELLENCE AND A GUARANTY

appear to differ on the point as to whether bees always die when they lose their sting, but I have reason to think that the loss of their sting is fatal to them.

Through lack of space I am only touching some of the principal facts in connection with bee-life, but there is one thing about the workers that I would like to point out here. Since the queen is bred from an ordinary worker-larva, it follows that the workers have the organs and qualities of the queen latent and undeveloped in themselves which may, by stimulation, be exercised to such an extent that a worker may put the productive tendencies of the queen in practice by laying eggs, from which, naturally, only drones will hatch, the bee not having been fertilized. These eggs are always laid scattered and indifferently in the cells, sometimes five or six in one cell. The novice is, therefore, advised not to conclude from the presence of eggs that there is a queen in the hive, but to judge from the method in which the eggs have been laid.

There are some theories about these fertile workers, as they are called, but one thing is a plain fact, namely, that in the case of a queenless, hopeless colony, there is some method in the madness of the bees. In their despair they will feed a worker-bee compulsorily on the royal food in order to stimulate artificially its egg-laying powers.

An Italian queen—a little more than a day old—which I had carefully reared in a nucleus (a very small) hive, I could not find on the combs. On re-opening the hive on the following day, I found to my astonishment the cell, from which the queen had hatched, sealed over again. I opened it in order to verify my conclusions. It contained two dead worker-bees and one live one. In my opinion there is no doubt but that these three bees were shut up by the others in order to force them to feed on the royal jelly, and that two were stung to death inside the cell. I have often wondered if bees had reasoning power, or whether such cases as these can be traced to inherited instinct, or are otherwise acquired characteristics accentuated by force of circumstance.

The Drones.

The word drone has become proverbial in denoting a noisy laziness. About the only use drones have in the colony is that they, the males, are indispensable to the existence of the race. And this the bees must know, else they would hardly tolerate this necessary evil in their hives.

In spring, when honey is coming in, and when the bees have their prospects of increase by swarming, their means of prevention of over-population, they will begin the construction of drone-comb, and twenty-four days after the egg has been laid, the first drones will hatch, and soon commence to fly about buzzing loudly in search of virgin queens. They will come back, fill themselves with honey, and go out as often as they please, but never do a particle of work. The only redeeming quality they have, inside the hive, is of adding some warmth to the hive, which, however, if it becomes too great, the workers have to lessen by hard ventilating of the wings. Whenever there is a dearth of honey, the bees will mercilessly shove and pull them out of the hive, where they must get chilled and starve to death, except when the hive is queenless, or has a virgin queen, when several drones will be reserved for the eventual fertilization of the queen bee. The drone is nearly as long as a full laying queen, but is more bulky in appearance. It has no sting. Some people still have the mistaken notion that a worker-bee which has lost its sting, becomes a drone, or water-carrier, as they call it.

The only way to keep up the humus supply is to rotate grain growing with grass crops, supplemented with liberal dressings of barnyard manure.

Forest Products of Canada.

"Forest Products of Canada, 1908" is the title of the latest bulletin issued by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. It comprises the result of the first year's work of the Dominion Forest Service in the compilation of statistics relating to the production and consumption of the forest products of the Dominion. Messrs H. R. MacMillan and G. A. Gutches, are the compilers of the figures.

This work was undertaken by the Forestry Branch with the object of meeting a long-felt want as to reliable statistics relating to the use of wood in Canada, more frequent than the census figures, which are published every ten years.

The returns do not profess to be complete, but are thought to be reasonably accurate, and at any rate give a fairly exact idea of the quantities and values of material and products in the different lines.

The work was new, both to the manufacturers and to the officials of the branch, but in future years, as it continues, it is hoped to have much more complete and reliable returns. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained gratis by applying to the Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

The total value of the production of lumber, lath, shingles, cross-ties, poles and pulpwood during the year was $67,425,044.

Sawn Lumber.

The production of sawn lumber is shown by the figures to be in the neighborhood of 3,348,176,000 ft., board measure, per annum, valued at $54,338,036. In this Ontario leads with a production of 1,294,749,000 ft., valued at $24,398,077, Quebec being second with 690,135,000 ft., of the value of $10,838,608, and B. C. third, with 647,977,000 ft., worth $9,107,186. The other provinces rank in the following order:—N. B., 308,400,000 ft., valued at $4,081,402; N. S., 216,825,000 ft., of the value of $2,873,730; Saskatchewan, 91,166,000 ft., valued at $1,576,820; Manitoba, 56,447,000 ft., value, $867,969; Alberta, 41,382,000 ft., valued at $593,244. The total production of wood pulp is 363,079 tons, made from 482,777 cords of wood and valued at $2,931,653.

Shingles.

B. C. easily leads in the production of shingles, producing 724,652,000 of the value of $1,391,306. Its nearest competitor is Quebec, which produced 406,440,000, valued at $849,787, and then follow in their order, Ontario, with a production of 223,533,000 valued at $461,155; N. B., 109,913,000, worth $325,865; N. S., making 33,141,000, valued at $69,370; Manitoba, turning out 1,125,000, worth $3,150, and Saskatchewan, which produces 592,000, valued at $1,363. The total production for the Dominion was 1,499,396,000 shingles, the aggregate value of which was $3,101,996.

Laths.

In the manufacture of laths Ontario takes first place with 263,241,000 to her credit, valued at $612,856. Little more than half that number, viz., 138,991,000, is made by her nearest competitor, New Brunswick, the value of whose product is $286,088. Quebec made 92,914,000 laths, worth $189,076; British Columbia 86,862,000, worth $208,255; Nova Scotia, 62,638,000, worth $136,893; Saskatchewan, 18,477,000, valued at $40,173; Manitoba, 7,370,000, at a value of $10,200 and Alberta 1,069,000, worth $3,584. The total number of laths manufactured was 671,562,000, of the value of $1,487,125.

Railway Ties.

During the year the railways purchased 13,978,416 cross-ties for which they paid $5,281,685. Of these the steam railways (47 in number and have a total of 25,772 miles of track) bought 13,738,175 paying therefor $5,189,674, and the electric roads (numbering 32 and having 818 miles of track) pur-

LIGHTNING CANNOT TOUCH YOUR BARNS OR HOME

DOOMED! Because it was UNPROTECTED

Full of Prize-Winning Stock and reduced to ashes at midnight

The proximity of HALLEY'S COMET and its atmosphere to the earth in the summer of 1910 is not a matter of indifference at the observatories. Already indications have been given of unusual disturbances and extraordinary precautions are seriously advised to all who have valuable property at stake which CAN BE SO EASILY SAFEGUARDED AGAINST LIGHTNING.

If they are protected by the PURE COPPER CABLES of the

TOWNSLEY SYSTEM

For a few dollars you may have absolute protection against the worst electric storm. Have it done AT ONCE. The lightning does not take an instant to make up its mind. One day's delay and neglect this season may mean your ruin. Weather bureaus predict the worst storms in living memory.

PROTECTED and therefore UNSCATHED

WE GUARANTEE you against the worst lightning storm on record. The cost is trifling, and once installed there are no further maintenance expenses for years to come. WRITE AT ONCE for details of complete outfit to

The Canadian Lightning Arrester Co. Ltd., 197 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

chased 240,259 ties costing $92,011. Cedar (including under this term both the eastern and the western cedars) is easily the favorite wood for ties, twice as many ties being of this species as of any other, while hemlock and tamarack in about equal numbers take next place.

Poles Used.

Reports as to the poles purchased were received from 46 telegraph and telephone companies, 151 electric light, power and railway companies and 19 steam railways owning their pole lines. These represent 66,544 miles of line, supported by 2,433,245 poles. These companies bought a total of 185,807 poles, paying for these, at the point of purchase, $284,549. Of these 185,807 poles 162,211 were of cedar, other woods used being tamarack, spruce and Douglas fir.

Rainfall and Trees.

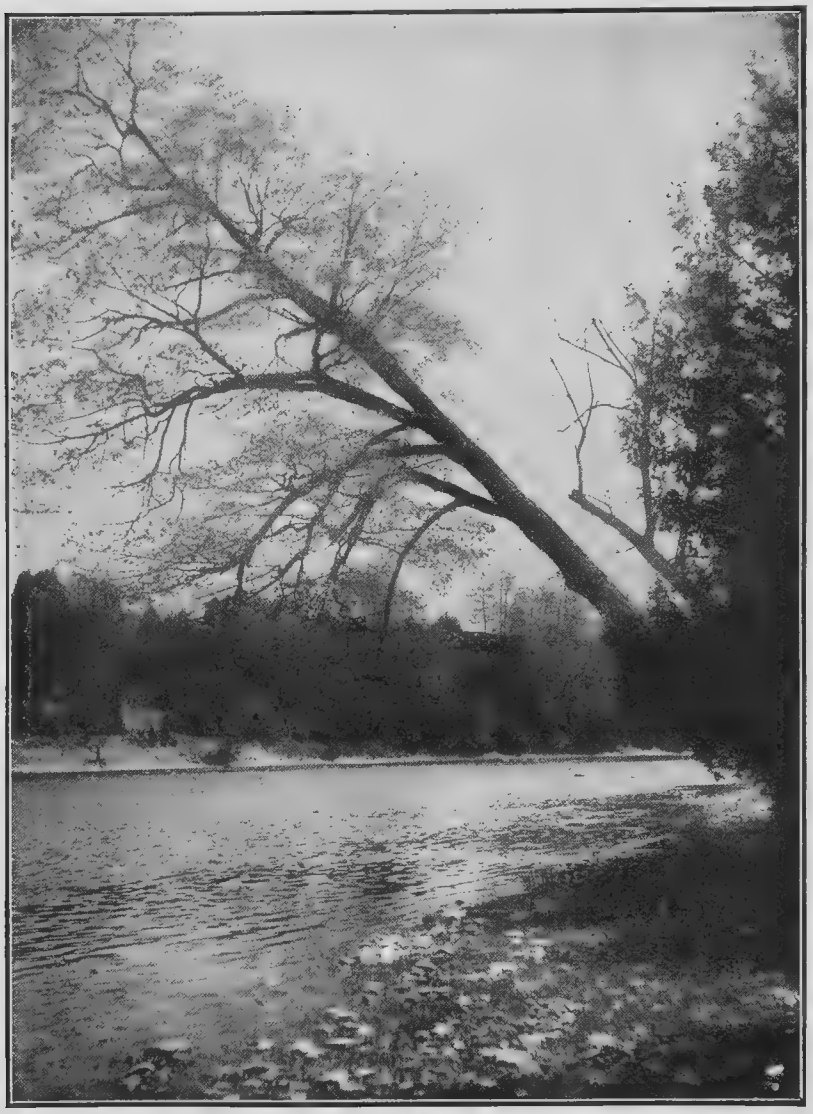
The figures establish the fact, if true, that there is no gain in rainfall in the growth, development and culture of trees. That may be true; I cannot dispute it, but a great practical truth is this: that as settlement has advanced into that section of the country that, in the early days, was considered undesirable for want of moisture, while the figures may show that there has been no increase in rainfall, the fact remains that they raise better crops, and raise those crops with more certainty than in the early history of those sections; that as the ground is plowed, that as trees are made to grow, there is this practical gain in the certainty of the productiveness of that section.—U. S. Senator M. E. Clapp, of Minnesota.

"Young man," said the stern parent, "I devoted my life to business. You are devoting yours to pleasure."

"Well," replied the flippant youth, "that's the good old rule, business before pleasure."

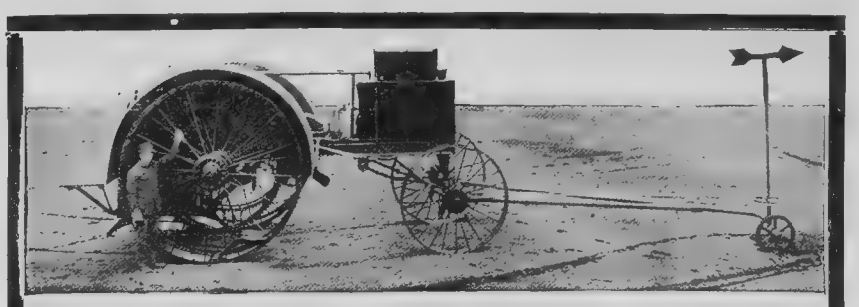
Chatting recalls the old Scotch story of the Provost or some other dignitary of a burgh who was selected to present some distinguished gentleman with a silver jug. He had got his speech prepared, but stage-fright ruined it after he had got out "Mr. Chairman." Stuck desperately, he raised the jug and said as he handed it over, "Here's the joug." That was his speech and the reply speech was equally terse, probably from the same reason. It ran: "O! is that the joug?" "Aye," quoth the other, "that's the joug!" These speeches, like the story, may be apocryphal, but in any case they suggest a standard of public speaking of which we all, accustomed to ineffective speeches, can easily conceive.

The Canadian Commission of Conservation is formally advocating the use by the farmers of Canada of high class seed grain. The repeating of such advice as this is not by any means the measure of the task of the said commission; it has to work in a much larger investigational and advisory capacity than that. But it is significant that in the midst of its efforts to delve into the problems of forest preservation, regulation and mining operations, protection of water rights, etc., it still takes time enough to point out that Canada is a nation of farmers, and that through the adoption of some of the good old-fashioned advice that has already so frequently been put before the men on the land there will accrue financial benefits so great as to run away into the millions of dollars.



"By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals"—Christopher Marlowe.

There is much that is grand and beautiful about our rivers. All along their banks beauty is strewn with a lavish hand. They drain the marshes and the boggy places and help to transform the germ of malaria and decay into the brightest, freshest thing in God's universe—a sparkling drop of clean, pure water. They assuage the thirst of man and beast. They sustain the myriad fashioned darting finny tribes. By them, and in them, and on them, we have our sports. There is no great country that does not have its great rivers.



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One man can run the Gas Traction Engine with plows.

Our Self-Steering Device works easy and sure.

It works just like a flange on a car-wheel which keeps cars on tracks.

After one furrow is plowed the wheel of steering gear is put in. It steers the engine and lets one man attend to both engine and plows.

The Gas Traction Engine is made at Winnipeg.

You can come and see it before you buy. See it in operation.

This is an advantage if repairs are needed. You can get them right here—no time wasted. That is something to remember when buying a Gas Tractor.

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Therefore examine into the Gas Traction Engine.

Examine it for ease of operation.

Examine it for economy of fuel.

Examine it for power with lightness.

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Special attention to the Savings of Farmers.

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When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subcribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of $1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly but briefly.

Spring Fires---Shooting Dog.

Subscriber, Man.—"1. What is the law regarding spring fires? Is a man responsible for a fire set out on his own property if it runs onto a neighbor's land and destroys hay and bush or other property unprotected by fire-guards? How many men are required to guard such a fire before a man is exempt from damages? 2. Can a man shoot a dog on the road allowance that runs out of a farmer's place after rigs? The dog has almost caused runaways already and its owner makes no attempt to prevent it."

Answer.—1. Six men are required to watch such a fire, but that in itself does not relieve a man starting it from liability for damage done to neighbors' property. This liability would be regulated by the negligence or absence of the parties concerned.

2. You cannot shoot such a dog but you can bring the matter before a justice of the peace who has power to order it to be shot if he considers the evidence submitted justifies such action.

Bailiff Selling Stock.

Subscriber, Virden, Man.—1. "How long can a bailiff hold stock in a livery barn before selling them? 2. Is a renewed lien note binding?"

Answer.—1. The bailiff must give at least 8 days notice before selling stock and he must also hold a sale within a reasonable time after the giving of the notice, but there is no specific time mentioned in the statute.

2. The renewal note would be binding.

Patent for Pre-emption.

Subscriber, Tugaske, Sask.—"If a man takes up a homestead in Saskatchewan and proves up and gets his patent and then takes up a pre-emption, can he sell his homestead before he gets patent for his pre-emption? Suppose he builds and lives on his pre-emption."

Answer.—The homesteader may sell his homestead before getting his patent for his pre-emption.

Hired Man Question.

A Saskatchewan Subscriber.—"Last October I hired to a man for $400 for one year and in January he told me he was selling out and should not require me after March. Am I entitled to twelve months' wages or at the rate of $33 per month for the time I was with him, as he broke the contract and caused me great inconvenience?"

Answer.—You have your choice of two actions—one to claim at the rate of $33.00 per month for the time that you have been working, or, another, to make a claim against your employer for a breach of contract, and the amount which would be allowed to you by the court would be the amount which you would have earned in the full year, less any amount which your employer would be able to show that you had earned or could reasonably be expected to earn before the expiration of the year. By making your claim under the second of these two heads you might be able to recover a larger amount.

He has eight fine looking daughters."

"Gee! And is he as rich in dollars as he is in in daughters?"

"Just about. I think he's worth about eight dollars."

Duties of Railway Companies as to Fences and Cattle Guards.

Following up a legal question published and answered in our issue of March 21, John Cardale, of Oak River, Man., secretary-treasurer of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, kindly forwards to us the complete copy of a ruling made by the Railway Commission on May 4, 1909. This ruling deals with a matter about which we receive frequent enquiry, and, although only a portion of it would be necessary in order to answer the enquiry sent us by our previous correspondent, we publish the entire order as follows:—

It is ordered that all railway companies subject to the jurisdiction of this Board, shall, as to all railway lines completed, owned, or operated by them, where the lands on either side of the railway are not enclosed, settled, or improved.

1. On or before January 1st, 1911, erect and maintain, on each side of the right of way (1) fences of a minimum height of four feet six inches, with swing gates, at farm crossings, with minimum height aforesaid, with proper hinges or fastenings; (2) cattle guards on each side of the highway at every highway crossing, at rail level: Provided that sliding or hurdle gates, constructed before the 1st day of February, 1904, may be maintained.

2. The railway fences at every highway crossing shall be turned into the respective cattle guards on each side of the highway.

3. All fences, gates, and cattle guards shall be suitable and sufficient to prevent cattle and other animals from getting on the railway.

4. As to lines not yet completed or opened for traffic, or in course of construction, all such companies shall—

(1) Erect fences, gates, and cattle guards as aforesaid as the rails are laid.

(2) If not yet opened for traffic, then such fences, gates, and cattle guards as aforesaid shall be erected and maintained before such railway shall be opened for traffic.

(3) Where the railway is being constructed through enclosed lands, it shall be the duty of the railway company to at once construct such fences or take such other steps that will prevent cattle and other animals escaping from such enclosed lands.

5. As to all railway lines completed, owned or operated, where the lands on either side of the railway are enclosed, settled or improved, such company shall erect and maintain such fences, gates and cattle guards, and in all respects comply with Section 254 of the Railway Act, on or before the 15th day of October, 1909.

6. Where is shall be made to appear to the Board that no necessity exists for the fencing or other works hereinbefore directed, the company or companies may apply to the Board for exemption from fencing, and other works, and such exemptions may be made as the Board deems proper.

7. All railways now in operation shall, within the time aforesaid, construct and maintain suitable and proper highway crossings, except such as may have already been covered by previous orders apportioning costs or providing for liability for maintenance, at all such as are being used for travel, and additional ones at once upon such highways being from time to time opened and used for travel.

8. All railways not yet opened for traffic, or hereafter constructed, shall, before the same are opened for traffic, construct and maintain suitable and proper highway crossings at all such as are being used for travel, and additional ones at once upon such highways being from time to time opened and used for travel.

9. All such crossings shall comply with the standard conditions of the Board, in so far as the same may be applicable, which are as follows:—

1. That, unless otherwise ordered by the Board, the width of approaches to rural railway cross-

Doherty

IS to the musical world what Marconi is to the realm of science. There is all the difference between a Doherty Piano and its cheap imitator that there is between a church organ and the tom-tom of Tahiti. The Doherty piano is unexcelled at any point, and is equalled only in a few particulars by some of the last century houses, who charge an exhorbitant royalty on their names. Doherty sells his piano on its merits and charges not a cent for his name. Its merits cannot be set down on paper—**You've got to try it.**

In order to establish confidence in the only way in which

Confidence

can be secured and retained, Doherty will send you at his own risk and expense, any instrument you care to select from his catalog of superb instruments. You may have it freely in your home for **30 DAYS** on trial, and if for any reason at the end of that period you wish to return it Doherty will take it back. Can you suggest a fairer deal? Without risk, expense, or trouble, you have thus the fullest opportunity to test yourself, and have the opinion of your friends as to the character and capabilities of the instrument. It is a one-sided deal and it is all on your side. Doherty knows his goods and the product of his competitors as well, and for this reason is delighted to assume all the risk and expense this offer involves. Further, he sells at positively wholesale factory price, based on the actual cost to produce. No middleman's profits, and he will agree to any reasonable terms of payment to meet the convenience of purchaser.—Send a post card at once for **Catalogue B** to

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Hot Weather Ahead

No matter how hot it may be over the kitchen stove if you use **Clark's Pork and Beans**—ready cooked—and only needing warming up, you will escape the weary wearing work of cooking meats—And you will SAVE in money, in time and fuel.

You will have an all round enjoyable meal for big and little.

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ings over highways be twenty feet road surface on concession and main roads and sixteen feet on side and bush roads.

2. That a strong, substantial fence or railing, four feet six inches high, with a good post-cap (four inches by four inches), a middle piece of timber (1½ inches by 6 inches), and a ten-inch board firmly nailed to the bottom of the posts to prevent snow from blowing off the elevated roadway, be constructed on each side of every approach to a rural railway crossing where the height is six feet or more above the level of the adjacent ground, leaving always a clear road surface twenty feet wide.
3. That the width of approaches to rural railway crossings, made in cuttings be not less than twenty feet clear from bank to bank.
4. That unless otherwise ordered by the Board, the planking or paving blocks, or broken stone topped with crushed rock screenings, on rural railway crossings over highways (between the rails and for a width of at least 8 inches on the outer sides thereof) be twenty feet long on concession and main roads, and sixteen feet on side and bush roads.

10. Leave may be reserved to each of the railway companies affected by this order to move to extend the time for compliance therewith.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Hassard Sold Out of Horses.

F. J. Hassard, V. S., Deloraine, Man., writes tnat he is sold out of horses. The Canadian bred champion McCameron was sold to John Stephenson & Co., Waskada. Mr. Hassard has a few Belgians, recently secured, which are meeting a good demand. He is contemplating bringing in some more Belgian mares early in the summer and is also likely to make a trip to the Old Country this month. Particulars of purchases made there may be seen in the Nor'-West Farmer later on.

Big Clydesdalde Shipment for Canada.

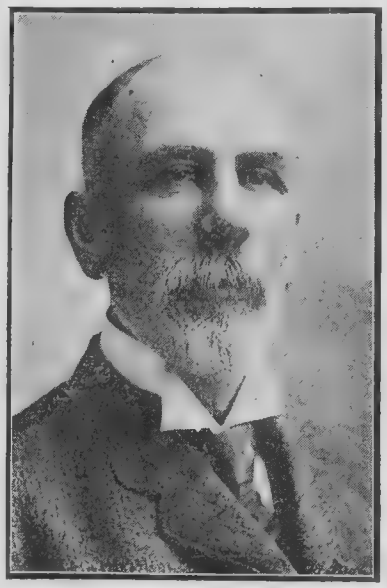
A large shipment of Clydesdales left Scotland for Canada on the steamship Athenia on April 16, something like 100 head in all. The Scottish Farmer in its April 30 issue remarks as follows: "The Clydesdales were generally from mixed studs, no single stud supplying large numbers. As a whole, the horses were of the useful, thick, well-ribbed sorts favoured by Canadians, and fillies largely predominated.

John Clark had Largest Shipment.

Mr. John Clark, Crowfoot, Alta., had perhaps the biggest shipment— twenty-three head—all of which except one he got from Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew. The odd one came from Mr. Archd. M'Nair, May, Campbeltown. Of the twenty-three, seven were stallions and sixteen fillies. Three of the stallions were three-year-olds, got respectively by the big, strong-boned, premium horse Wheel of Fortune (12784); the highly-bred and successful breeding horse Boreland Pride (10318), whose stock have won many prizes in Fife and Kinross; and the celebrated champion horse Hiawatha (10067). The dam of the Boreland Pride colt was got by the Glasgow champion horse Gold Mine (9540), and the dam of the Hiawatha colt was by the noted premium horse Royal Alexander. One of the two-year-old colts was bred by Mr. Yorke Scarlett of Gigha, and was got by the splendid breeding horse Count Victor (12108), a son of Hiawatha, which has more than once come in reserve to the Glasgow premium horse. The dam of this colt was a fine mare by Montrave Mac (9958), which was sold for £1000, and his daughters are among the best breeding mares of the day. Another two-year-old was by the famous Montrave Ronald (11121), the sire of the champion mare Veronique; and yet another is by that fine breeding horse Baron O'Dee (11264), one of the best breeding horses got by Baron's Pride (9122). The fillies are of all ages from three-year-olds down. One of them is by the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Warlaby (12779), which had the Dumfries and other premiums, and is something like a cart horse; and that excellent breeding horse Baron's Fashion (10973), which did so well in Cumberland, is sire of another. Among the two-year-olds are gets of that big, solid, good breeding horse Lord Derwent (13599); the champion Hiawatha (10067); the very successful breeding horse Royal Favourite (10630); the big, massive horse Lothian Again (11804), winner of many premiums, and a great favourite with breeders; and the noted Highland and Agricultural Society prize-winner Baron's Chief (10971), a successful son of Baron's Pride (9122).

John Graham Gets Fifteen Head.

Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Man., had fifteen head, twelve of which came from Mr. Marshall, Stranraer, and three from Mr. Robt. Graham, Kaimflat, Kelso. Of the dozen from the Stranraer stables, nine were mares or fillies and three were stallions. The latter included a two year-old by the renowned Silver Cup (11184), recently sold by public auction for 1000 gs. He was thrice first at the Highland, and twice first at the Royal. A three-year-old was got by Baron's Conqueror (12846), and the other two-year-old was out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus



Walter James, Rosser, Man., President of the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, also member of the Advisory Board of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

(11110). The mares and fillies were got by Historian (10775), one of the Northumberland premium horses; the big black colt Celtic Guard (12897), which won many prizes and premiums in the hands of the late Mr. W. S. Park; the exceptionally well-bred horse Treasurer Godolphin (13814); and these two, a two-year-old and a three-year-old respectively, are out of one mare. There is a four-year-old mare by the celebrated Cawdor Cup champion Baron Kitchener (10499), and a six-year-old by the fine, thick, well-ribbed horse Prince Sturdy (10112). A four-year-old mare bred by Mr. And. Leitch, Inchstellie, Forres, was got by the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Baron's Best (11597), and several others were bred in the North of Scotland, and got by thick, good-breeding horses. This shipment will sustain the reputation which Mr. John Graham has already acquired in the North-West as an importer of reliable stock. He also shipped a splendid Hackney stallion, chestnut, with plenty style, and a big goer. He is a sure foal-getter, and broken to all kinds of harness.

A Good Lot for Winnipeg.

Mr. Oscar Philippi, Winnipeg, Man., had five head, two of which he purchased from Mr. James Picken, Torrs, Kirkcudbright, and three from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. A four-year-old mare in this lot was got by the celebrated Baden

Europe's Wealth in Winnipeg

DINGWALL'S PALACE OF - - EUROPEAN ART - -

The entire ground floor of this magnificent 12 story building—the highest in Western Canada, situated at the corner of Main St. and Portage Ave., Winnipeg, will be occupied by D. R. Dingwall, Ltd., Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths, about June 1st, Mr. D. Rand and Mr. D. W. Dingwall have just returned from Europe where they have purchased an enormous stock for the opening. The fittings of the store are imported and extremely beautiful, and the firm extends a cordial invitation to inspect a display that has no equal in Canada. Watch the next issue of the "Nor'-West Farmer" for a description of some of the wonderful contents of this wonderful house.

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Every detail and the material of the least significant part is of tested high grade steel and the work done is perfect.

It means a perfect seed bed prepared at the least expenditure of time, labor and money. So simple are its parts, the most inexperienced hired hand can have no difficulty in handling it.

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50—HEAD—50

Consisting of 5 two-year-old Stallions, 10 yearling Stallions, 20 bred Mares and 15 yearling Fillies.

The two-year-old Stallions are by the WORLD'S FAMOUS CALYPSO, Champion Olbert and other great sires, and are a high-class lot.

The bred Mares range in age from two to seven years, and include a number by CALYPSO that are bred to the great young show horse, INSCRIT, that won 1st prize at the last international. Nearly all of the other mares are bred to CALYPSO.

The Yearlings are by CALYPSO; the great breeding Stallion, Collard, and other well-known sires.

Any one wanting high-class Mares or Fillies, or a choice young Stallion, should not fail to attend this Sale, as there will be a number included that will be good enough to show at the Fall Fairs.

H. G. McMILLAN & SONS, Props., Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids, Iowa

Auctioneers: COLS. WOODS, JONES, McGUIRE & MURPHY

Powell (10963), the sire of the Cawdor Cup champion Momento (13100). A five-year-old mare was by the celebrated Lord Lothian (5998), sire of many champions, and others were by the thick, big horse Ardlethen (11246), the well-bred Prince Betimes (11848), and the Cumberland sire Lothian Lord (12662), of the Lord Lothian race.

Mr. R. R. M'Kerracher, Winnipeg, Man., had five head, mostly females, and particularly well bred. They were good Clydesdale sorts, and would not be cheap. He had three three-year-old fillies, got respectively by the noted premium horse Royal Blend (11893), winner of the Bute and other premiums, with dam by the famous prize horse MacEachran; the famous $700 horse Brooklyn (6547), with dam by the champion Gold Mine (9540); and that grand, big, well-bred premium horse Baron M'Nee (12462), with dam by Diamond Prince (9186). A four-year-old mare was got by the Cawdor Cup champion Revelanta (11876), one of the best breeding horses, out of a mare by MacAndrew (9940); and a three-year-old colt was by the big stallion Dunure Castle (11028), winner of the first prize at Ayr, and out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup champion Prince of Carruchan (8151).

Mr. Todd, Winnipeg, Man., had an exceptionally good stallion, purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, and got by the champion sire Baron's Pride (9122) out of a mare by the £700 Brooklyn (6547).

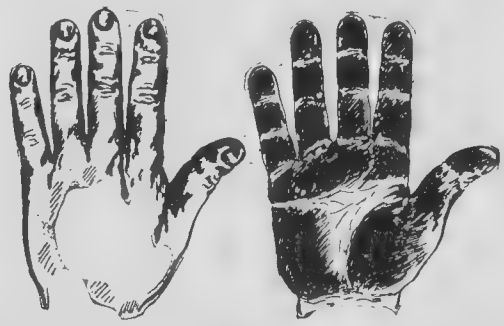
Superior Lot for Van Horne Farm.

A very high-class shipment of Clydesdale mares was made to Canada last week. The buyer was Sir William Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man., the chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and owner of the celebrated champion stallion Lord Ardwell. The shipment was made up by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright, from whom most, if not all, of its members were purchased. Prominent among the good mares was the famous four-year-old Princess Royal, by the noted Royal Edward (11495), and in Mr. David A. Hood's hands winner of many first prizes in the Stewartry. Her record includes:—In 1906, first and champion in foal classes at Dumfries; in 1907, first at Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbright, and Dalbeattie; in 1908, first at Castle-Douglas and supreme champion over all the Clydesdale sections, first at Dumfries and champion of all Clydesdale sections, first at Kirkcudbright and champion for best mare, and first at Dalbeattie; in 1909 she repeated these prizes at the above shows; and this year she was first at Castle-Douglas. Unfortunately she has been shipped under the name of Royal Nan, and in this way her identity may be lost. She was bred by Mr. Homer Young, Redhill, Collin, and since she was a yearling she has been among the best in each season. Her dam was Nancy (18541), got by the well-bred Carbineer (10522), a son of Baron's Pride, which bred well, and her gr.-dam was by the well-known prize horse Charmer (2014). This is the best mare shipped to Canada since Mr. Bryce took away the Cawdor cup winner Rosadora. A four-year-old mare in the shipment was got by the renowned Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Baron of Buchlyvie (11263), out of a mare by the record champion horse Hiawatha (10067). She was first at Doune, both singly and in a pair. A seven-year-old mare, bred in the Doune district, was got by the well-known prize horse Sylvander (10933) out of a mare by the famous premium horse Prince of Brunstane (9977). She was second at Doune as a two-year-old and three-year-old, and first as a yeld mare, also second at Perth. A three-year-old mare, bred in Kintyre, was got by the big premium horse Hapland's Pride (13515) out of a mare by the Glasgow and Perthshire premium horse Sir Simon (10465). She was second as a yearling at Paisley, third at Edinburgh, and second at Haddington as a two-year-old. A four-year-old, bred in Kilmalcolm district, was got by the Glasgow premium horse Clan Chattan (10527) out of a mare by the noted Royal Alexander (9997), and through her dam descended from the famous Royal first prize brood mare Jeanie Wilson (5153). She was second as a yearling and first as a two-year-old at Kilbarchan, as well as medal winner. She was first at Houston in 1909. There is a two-year-old filly by the unbeaten champion horse Everlasting (11331) out of a mare by Carthusian (9722), and gr.-dam by the Keir horse New Hope (3029). She was first and champion over both sexes at Stranraer and Wigtown when a yearling, and first this year at Castle-Douglas. A five-year-old mare, got by the Highland first prize three-year-old Royal Baron (11161) is out of a mare by the Glasgow premium horse Casabianca (10523), by Baron's Pride, and her gr.-dam is by the successful Cumberland breeding Darnley horse Gartsherrie (2800). These mares are in charge of Mr. Henry Sangster, Cypress River, Man., who has for himself a three-year-old colt by Baron's Voucher (12041) out of a mare by Handsome Prince (10379), with gr.-dam by the celebrated champion yearling and two-year-old Cairnbrogie Stamp (4274).

Sale Prices in Alberta.

Prices realized at the recent dispersion sale of Geo. F. Root, Red Deer, Alta., will be of interest to stockmen in general. "The purebred stock was in fine condition, and brought high prices. Geo. L. Patrick, Stettler, got the imported mare Rosa and foal for $1,000. M. A. Fagan, Red Deer, bought Giron-

Harness Life the oil for leather,
Goes right through and dares the weather.



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Stop all laundry troubles. "Challenge" Collars can be cleaned with a rub from a wet cloth—smart and dressy always. The correct dull finish and texture of the best linen.

If your dealer hasn't "Challenge" Brand write us enclosing money, 25c. for collars, 50c. per pair for cuffs. We will supply you. Send for new style book.

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Big Money Made Selling Nursery Stock

Some of our agents average $50 to $75 and more per week. We have a good proposition for wide-awake men and have vacancies open in many sections of the West. Our Western business promises to be very large. Stock is all guaranteed hardy and varieties recommended by the Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms. It is pleasing our customers. We supply only well-developed stock capable of withstanding severe cold.

If you mean business, write for particulars stating whether you can work all or only part time.

Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

ette, with foal for $850. A team of grey Percheron mares went for $1,775. Mr. Fagan also took the stallion Gentilette for $1,500. E. Michener, M.P.P., bought a yearling filly for $575 and a yearling horse colt for $325. N. S. Johnson paid $312.50 for a yearling colt. The ten cows with calf averaged $75 to $80 with J. D. Skinner, Gadsby, taking the top notcher at $127.50. The six bulls averaged $100, one going to $150. A bunch of ten yearling heifers went for $500 to F. S. Miles, Brownfield."

Lakewood Percheron Sale on June 28.

On another page may be seen the announcement of the 16th public sale of Percheron horses which will be held at the Stock Yards, Sioux City, Iowa, on Tuesday, June 28. Sioux City is easily accessible from Moose Jaw, Regina, Brandon or Winnipeg, and this sale should attract a large number of Canadian buyers. Fifty head will be put up for auction, including stallions, bred mares, and a very choice lot of fillies. A large number of these are sired by the world famous Calypso. Several of the mares are also bred to him. Full information may be secured by writing H. G. McMillan & Sons, Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

D. Shaw-Anderson Has Had Good Sales.

Mr. D. Shaw-Anderson, Brandon, writes that his advertisement in the Nor'-West Farmer has brought him good business this past season. About the first week of June he expects to leave for the Old Country where he will select another lot of horses and will take orders for persons wanting either Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons or Belgians. He writes: "I intend to be away for one or two months but will likely have one or two carloads of horses in Brandon by fair time. I have found that buyers are well pleased with the guarantee which I give them. Some have told me that they could not get the same any other place. During the past month I have made the following sales: To Jno. Foster, Keyes, Man., went the fine 2-year old Percheron stallion Herboriste; Geo. Gallacher, Watertown, Sask., the grand big Belgian colt Bismark, pronounced by experts to be the best Belgian in the Dominion; Messrs Robinson & Blain, of Zealandia, Sask., got the first prize colt at Manitoba Winter Fair, Espoir De Osten, a massive colt and a good one weighing 2025 lbs., and one of which any district might well feel proud; the stylish Percheron colt, Heuretand, went to a syndicate at Colonsay; a syndicate at Watrous got the nice even colt, Hamelet, one that would do any district good; the imported Clydesdale stallion Rosevale, a horse that has done well in Manitoba and one of the foremost breeders ever brought to this province, was sold to David King of Venn, Sask."

Mr. Anderson is still out for business and invites all who want stallions or mares to come to his stables and examine his horses.

Catalogue of Lacombe Bull Sale.

The catalogue of the second annual auction sale of bulls to be held at the exhibition grounds, Lacombe, on Wednesday, June 1, under the auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association and the Alberta Department of Agriculture is now available. Sixty-six animals are included in the sale, the breeds being represented as follows: Shorthorns, 44; Aberdeen-Angus, 9; Herefords, 6; and Ayrshires, 4. S. W. Paisley is the auctioneer, and all the animals will be judged in the forenoon of the sale.

A large shipment of mares imported from France, for the Bar U Ranch, out of High River, Alta., passed through the city last week. Mr. Geo. Lane, of Calgary, the proprietor, now has the largest bunch of purebred Percheron mares that can be found in Canada.

We note that Messrs. P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold, Sask., will offer two bulls and two heifers from their prize winning Shorthorn herd at the Manitoba bull sale in Brandon on June 1. These are of the very best Scotch breeding and will make good herd headers.

Annual Meeting Western Stock Growers' Association.

Special Report to the Nor'-West Farmer.

The Western Stock Growers' Association met in Medicine Hat on May 12th, 1910. The attendance consisted of about twenty members. These constituted the bulk of the remnant of that influential body of men who at one time were looked upon as the "lords of Southern Alberta."

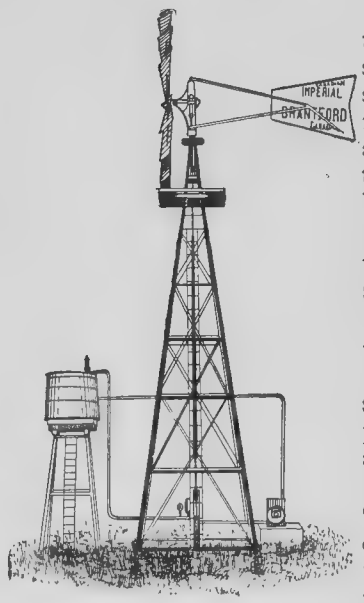
The convention was called to order by President Huckvale at 2.30 p.m., who in a short address expressed his pleasure in being permitted to call to order another annual convention of the W. S. G. A. He then called upon the secretary, Mr. Mathews, to read the report of the past year's work. In his report, the secretary said that, viewed from the standpoint of market prices, the past year has been a very successful one for the ranchers, but when the ever increasing difficulties connected with securing range was considered, the outlook for the rancher and the ranching industry was decidedly gloomy. Each year sees a considerable decrease in the membership of the association because each year a large number of ranchers are forced out of business by the wheat growers. Mr. Mathews stated that during the year just closed, fewer strays had been reported than during previous years; that in nearly every instance the proper owner had been found and his animals had been restored to him; that in only 2 per cent of cases in which strays had been sold and 10 per cent of the products retained by the association for the expense involved in handling them, had there been any objections raised by the owner. He said that for several years the association had been asking that the provincial government appoint a brand inspector at Kamloops and that the Dominion government grant permanent grazing leases, but without avail. The secretary reported a balance on hand of $1,340.

After the adoption of the secretary's report a call for nomination of officers was made. It was moved by P. Burns and seconded by Mr. Maunsell that all the officers be re-elected—carried.

Mr. P. Burns, of Calgary, then addressed the convention on the question of the impending beef famine which he asserted would be upon us within the next two years unless something is done to check the wholesale slaughter of she stuff now going on all over the province and he directed attention to the efforts now being made by the secretary of the Calgary board of trade to get together a meeting of those interested in meat production for the purpose of bringing the matter to the attention of both the provincial and dominion governments, and he hoped the association would take a decided stand in the matter.

The president stated that as there was a representative of the provincial government present in the person of the live stock commissioner, he would call upon him for an expression of his views on the subject. Mr. Stevens in rising stated that he sympathized with the ranchers because of the difficulties under which they are laboring. He said he did not take quite so gloomy a view of the future of the cattle industry as did Mr. Burns, because his knowledge of conditions farther north told him that the farmers there are making good to a very large extent the shortage caused by the ranchers going out of business. He cited also the annual report of the general live stock agent of the C. P. R. which showed that there were more cattle handled by that line than ever before, saying nothing about those handled by the C. N.R. He stated that what seemed to him the most serious aspect of the

GREAT POWER
LITTLE MONEY



The best **Pumping Mill** to buy is the **IMPERIAL.** This strongly made, smooth running Wind Mill is unsurpassed by anything of the kind now in use. Perfect gearing—always in first-class condition—tested and guaranteed on all points before leaving the factory.

It will stand any wind strain that will not devastate buildings in the same vicinity.

Our **"Ideal" Power Wind Mills** are well known in Western Canada. Made in 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 ft. sizes. There are more **"Ideal"** power mills in use in Canada than all other makes combined.

No one who has ever installed an **"Ideal"** on his farm has ever been disappointed and our satisfied customers can be consulted at every point in Canada.

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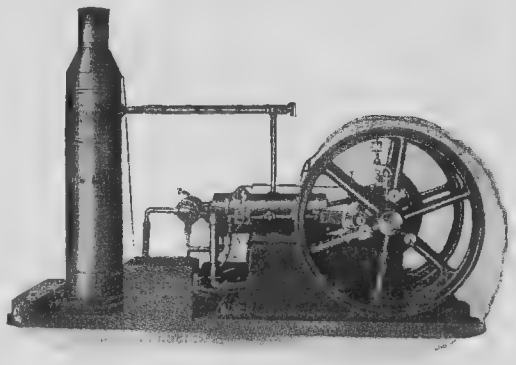

For Farmers and Threshermen who want an engine that will fit in to **every** job from year's end to year's end at a minimum cost, the **"IDEAL"** completely fills the bill. It is made (stationary or mounted) from 1½ to 50 H.P., of the very best material and skilled workmanship.

The **New Governor** of the **"IDEAL"** enables the engine running at a certain speed to be instantly changed to a faster or slower motion as desired without stopping. Our new **Patent Cooling Device** is affirmed by experts to be one of the most valuable contributions made to the science of gasoline engineering. We also are makers of **Gasoline Plowing Engines** from 20 to 35 H.P.

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To Earn Approval

is always gratifying—especially the approval of those thoroughly competent to criticise.

It may reasonably be claimed that the residents of Manitoba are well able to form a true estimate of their Home Company—The Great-West Life Assurance Company.

These Manitobans think so well of The Great-West Life, that for several years they have given the Company a business considerably larger than that of any other. Last year the endorsement was remarkable. The Premium Receipts of The Great-West Life for Manitoba in 1909 were over 50% greater than those of any other Company.

Low rates; high profits; liberal policy conditions; these are the reasons for this prominence.

The Great West Life Assurance Company

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

matter was the fact that the highly bred females which had been produced on the ranges were being sacrificed because the small farmers in the north are not as yet in a position to buy them up for the improvement of their herds.

Mr. Stevens said also that during the visit of the Minister of the Interior to Edmonton last autumn, he had taken occasion to call upon him and discuss the question of preserving a portion of our ranching country for grazing purposes. He said he had made it clear that neither the association nor himself were asking that any considerable area suitable for farming should be withheld from the settler but he thought that where there was a reasonable doubt as to the adaptability of a district held under a grazing lease the rancher should be given the benefit of the doubt and his lease should be permitted to expire before the land is thrown open for settlement. He said that he did not ask the Minister for a reply as it would have been improper to have done so but his representations had been well received and the Minister appeared to view the proposition with favor.

Mr. Burns took exception to Mr. McMullen's report being taken as a true indication of the cattle industry as it failed to state that fully 65 per cent of the animals shipped were females. Mr. Day followed very much along the same line and stated also that four years ago a "beef" meant a steer weighing not less than 1,400 lbs.; to-day not more than one-half of the animals called "beeves" weighed more than 1,200 lbs. This fact alone meant an enormous shrinkage in the output of beef in the province.

The president, Mr. Huckvale, and Mr. Day then addressed the convention on the difficulty of securing grazing leases, after which Mr. Maunsell introduced a resolution asking that all unexpired grazing leases be declared to be closed until 10 years from January 1st, 1911, and that all lands in the province not suited to grain growing be made available for grazing purposes for a period of 10 years.—Carried

Mr. Hargrave, of the veterinary staff, then favored the convention with an address on the efforts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to stamp out mange. He directed attention to the fact that many who resisted himself and his subordinates two years ago are now actively co-operating with him, and that in his opinion the close of the present year would see the quarantine lifted from the whole province.

The subject of inspecting cattle and hides for brands was then taken up. Mr. Sanders, inspector of Calgary, explained the work done at that point, after which a resolution was carried asking for a more thorough inspection of cattle and hides throughout the province.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Alberta government for financial aid granted the association to aid in carrying on the work of brand inspection at Winnipeg. The convention then adjourned.

Railway Commission Gives Decision Favorable to Dairymen.

At its sitting in Winnipeg last week, the Railway Commission heard the complaints of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association with respect to milk and cream shipments. Manitoba dairymen have felt for some time that they were not receiving fair treatment at the hands of the transportation companies, and at their annual convention in Winnipeg two years ago a transportation committee was appointed to take the matter up with the different railways. Satisfactory results were not secured and at the annual meeting of the association this year the committee was reappointed to continue its work and instructed to take the matter before the Railway Commission if matters

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Some Big Stripes on the Tiger Threshers.

A newly designed and greatly strengthened frame from best select hardwood throughout—nothing stronger nor more lasting.

Narrow matched and beaded siding that will not warp nor split.

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Large 16 double-bar cylinder that gets all the grain and gets it whole.

Our own patent double-bladed reversible Tiger Teeth.

97 per cent of grain separated on large concave and grate surface, with perfect front and rear adjustment.

3-way-crank separation—the crankiest of all about getting the last grain from the straw.

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A gearless straw stacker that will not choke.

And Put Dollar Marks on the Thresherman's Bank Book.

See the Proofs in "Tiger Truths"

Our Big Free Catalogue shows all the stripes from teeth to tail.

Gaar-Scott & Co.,

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Regina, Sask.
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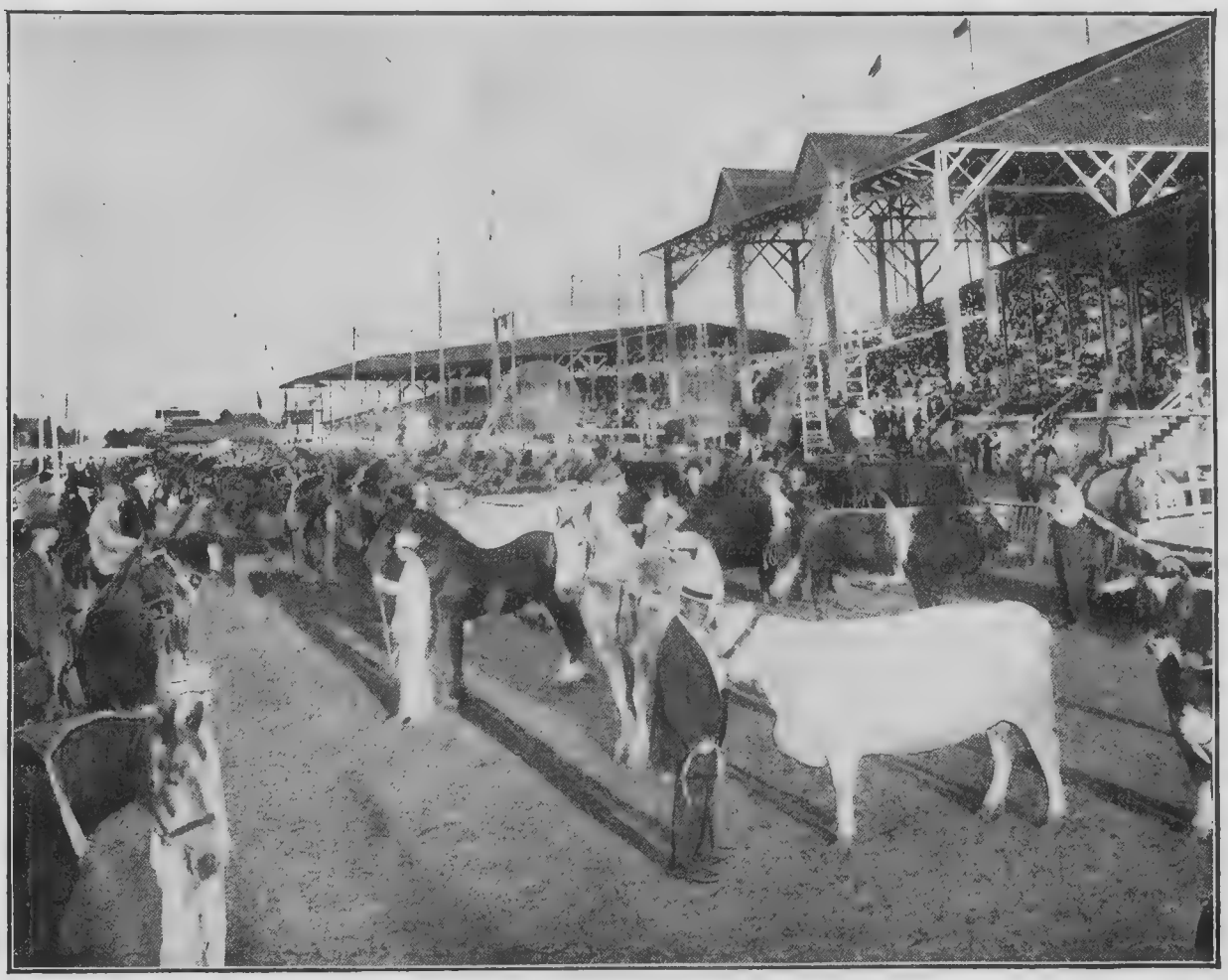
LIVE STOCK AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION



A Portion of the LIVE STOCK PARADE at the 1909 Fair.

This year with the Exhibition at Winnipeg RUNNING TEN DAYS, the Famous Live Stock Parade is to be given GREATER PROMINENCE than before, all the Stock to be paraded twice before crowded throngs in the huge Grand Stands.

could not be properly adjusted otherwise.

Causes for complaint have arisen out of the fact that a higher rate has been charged for sweet than sour cream; milk shipments have been handled by the baggage department and the railway employees would neither load cans nor give receipts for same so that disputes for losses or shortages could be adjusted only with great difficulty.

The finding of the Commission is summed up in the daily press as follows: "Chairman D'Arcy Scott said that in the opinion of the Board the railway companies were subjecting milk shipments submitted to them to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantages as compared with the facilities provided for shipping other commodities by railways. Further, the board considered that at places where railway companies had agents the milk cans should be placed on the train by the company's officials, but that at flag stations the loading should be done by the shipper. Flag stations were in the nature of special facilities to the shippers. At all stations, whether stations where the companies had agents, or flag stations, a receipt for the number of cans said to contain milk should be given to the shipper by an official of the company.

"As far as unloading at terminal points was concerned, the Board thought it unreasonable that milk should be left in cars. In all cases companies should unload the milk at terminals. Such milk should be placed where it is not likely to be stolen or damanged. Some kind of receipt should be taken from the consignee for the milk handed over to him."

No order will be issued by the Board for 30 days, pending the action of the railways. The hope was expressed by the chairman of the Commission that the manufacturers, dairymen, and railway companies would get together in tne meantime and effect a satisfactory arrangement to all parties concerned. This not being done at the end of 30 days the Board would issue a formal order embodying the above points.

Drifting Soils.

Soil drifting cannot occur where there is an abundance of humus in the soil. The penalty for humus exhaustion is severe in every country. It always means a loss of nitrogen and diminished crop yields. In places of great rainfall, soils devoid of humus wash badly, while on the prairies they drift. This spring after the crop was sowed in some fields the winds blew the finely pulverized soil away from the plant roots and during the freeze-up a great deal of the sowed crop suffered just on that account. Even before the snow was entirely gone this spring soil from the badly worn fields drifted over the remaining snow drifts along the fences and thus greatly exaggerated the appearance as to the injury being done. When the high winds come and soil begins to blow it is the best part of the field that is leaving. Our high spring winds are as bad on soil moving as are over flowing streams in other countries.

The remedy lies in but one direction. It is possible to maintain a soil texture which will resist the effects of the wind to a great extent.

In southern Alberta a short time ago we noticed less soil drifting than one ordinarily sees in Manitoba. And southern Alberta has a reputation for high wind. The reason why a lot of Manitoba soil drifts badly is because the humus has largely been farmed out of it. The same condition prevails in many parts of Saskatchewan. Much of the Alberta land has not been farmed long enough yet to get rid of the humus but it will go there just the same as it has in other places. One of the first things noticed by the party of agricultural editors from the States last fall was the lack of humus in the soils in the older districts.

Prevention of soil drifting may also be accomplished in a large measure by proper tillage. So much is said about having a dust blanket over the fields to retain the soil moisture that too much dust is sometimes secured. The blanket part is all right, but the term dust must not be taken altogether literally. A very finely powdered soil surface is not wanted, for that is the kind that drifts. A granular surface is wanted that will stand the wind's action. Some soils cannot stand a roller and harrow, for such treatment would simply pulverize the surface as an ash heap to be blown across to the neighboring farm by the first high wind to come along. The soil packer without the harrow would be the proper implement to use in that case. The pulverizer-packer works better on heavier soils as also the roller and harrow. It is always the light dry soils that blow worst. If the summer fallow is not harrowed until after the whole field is plowed, when the surface is worked down there will be a great lot of dry soil there that will pulverize like ashes and leave the field with the first strong wind. Keep the moisture all below the surface and that will in itself help to produce a surface that will resist the drifting effects of the wind.

A Fine Farm can be Purchased on Crop Payment Plan.

We are informed that the Manitoba Land and Investment Co., (one of the oldest American Land Companies now doing business in Western Canada) have decided to retire owing to the illness of managing officials of the company. They are holders of large properties in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. They have unbounded faith in the country, and to prove their confidence in its future they are prepared to turn over any parcel of their vast holdings to an actual settler on an easy plan of payment by crop results. Their offer is certainly one of the most liberal it is possible to obtain. By payment of $1.00 per acre down, the intending settler may obtain a choice farm and all subsequent payments are to be made by half of the season's crop until the agreed price has been paid to the company.

This must appeal to a large number of desirable settlers from the States and from Europe, many of whom, to our knowledge, are reluctant to make a start with the prospect in the ordinary way of having the bulk if not the whole of their available capital eaten up by the landmen. It also offers the strongest inducement to others we know who are dragging out a weary existence in the cities on small salaries. With their families and without financial strain, they can go out into this rich country and possess a farm with all the advantages of country life—its fresh egges, butter, milk and the finest vegetables with all the free and open life of the farm as it is to-day and which is not longer the drudgery of twenty years ago.

Opportunity for Wholesale Dairy Farming.

The Munroe dairy buildings, near Winnipeg, so long the home of the famous Munroe Holstein herd, may be acquired on easy terms. They are the most modern dairy buildings in the West. They are to be sold in conjunction with the adjoining lands which have been parcelled out into 5 acre lots. The position is certainly ideal for profitable dairy farming on a wholesale scale. They are within half a mile of the G. T. P. station. The C. N. R. has a siding on the property right in front of the barns, and the C. N. R. station is only three quarters of a mile from the buildings. Proximity to Winnipeg guarantees an unlimited demand for the product, and the high prices of milk is matter of common knowledge.

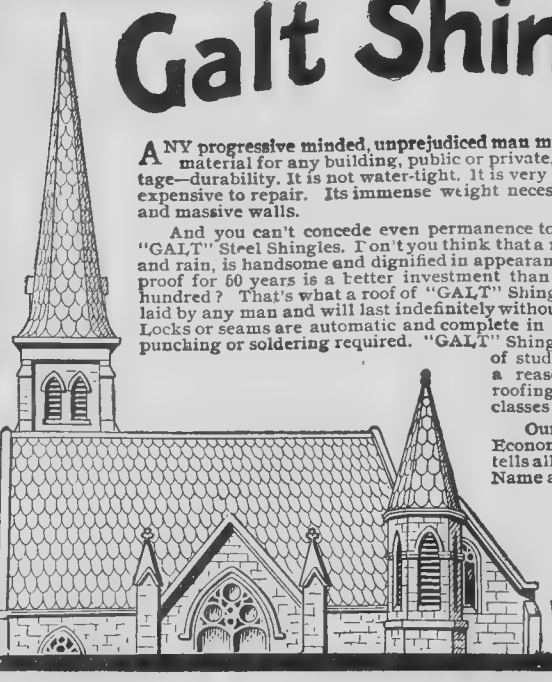
Mr. C. E. Simonite, 542 Main Street, Winnipeg, is handling this fine property. We suggest that it is well worth the serious inquiry of any man who has the enterprise to handle it. It may be remembered that Mr. Munroe (who installed the plant) was recently compelled, on account of his health to move to Spokane.

Don't Take Our Word For It.

We may be prejudiced. Be your own judge. Buy to-day a packet of . . .

And if you don't find it satisfactory your money will be promptly refunded by your grocer.

Galt Shingles



ANY progressive minded, unprejudiced man must admit that as a roofing material for any building, public or private, slate has only one advantage—durability. It is not water-tight. It is very expensive to lay and more expensive to repair. Its immense weight necessitates a heavy roof-frame and massive walls.

And you can't concede even permanence to slate in comparison with "GALT" Steel Shingles. Don't you think that a roof which keeps out snow and rain, is handsome and dignified in appearance and fire and lightning proof for 60 years is a better investment than one that leaks for three hundred? That's what a roof of "GALT" Shingles does. They are easily laid by any man and will last indefinitely without any attention whatever. Locks or seams are automatic and complete in each sheet—no trimming, punching or soldering required. "GALT" Shingles are the result of years of study and effort to produce for a reasonable price, a practical roofing material suitable for all classes of buildings.

Our free booklet "Roofing Economy" fresh from the press tells all about this modern roofing. Name and address? 17

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO.

Winnipeg - DUNN BROS.

Best Land Values In The West

50,000 acres of choicest Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan Land at from $3 to $5 per acre less than prices of any other land company selling from these districts.

We have decided to close out our entire holdings in this territory and, determined to effect a quick sale, we are offering at prices of 3 years' ago; notwithstanding the fact that values have greatly increased in the interval. The lands are all close to rail from Winnipeg to Eastern Saskatchewan. They represent the very best soil and conditions in the entire West for grain-growing, dairy or mixed farming. As an investment or to occupy, there is positively no such opportunity in Western Canada to-day. Get our descriptive price-list at once and verify our statements before you close with the most tempting offer made to you from whatever quarter.

Manitoba Land and Investment Company

222 McDermot Ave. (Box 1086), Winnipeg

Fire Insurance Companies and Lightning Rods.

There is at the present time a genuine renewal of interest in the matter of protecting buildings from lightning. Lightning rods on houses and barns are, in many places, becoming the rule instead of the exception. Confidence is being restored. People are rodding their buildings who would not have thought of it a few years ago.

It is claimed that this restoration of confidence in lightning rod protection is largely due to the work of Prof. West Dodd, of Des Moines, Iowa, who has made lightning a study for more than 25 years, and who has perfected what he claims to be a complete system for the protection of buildings.

As an evidence of the regard in which the Dodd system is held by the fire insurance companies, we may note a resolution passed by the Central National Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, as follows:

"We believe that lightning rods properly installed effectively protect buildings against lightning, and where a property owner has so protected his property he should be entitled to a reduction in rate. While there are many firms manufacturing lightning rods and putting them up, yet so much depends upon the manner in which they are erected that we do not believe it would be proper to make a general reduction of rate regardless of whose rods were used.

"Having gone into the matter by way of investigation we have decided to make a reduction of 20 per cent. from the regular fire and lightning rate where buildings are rodded with Dodd & Struthers' rods and system, manufactured at Des Moines, Iowa, this firm having studied the subject thoroughly and taking such pains and care in the erecting of their rods, that we give them this endorsement in the way of a reduction in rate."

The Dodd System of lightning protection and control is operated by Dodd & Struthers, a company years ago organized in Des Moines, Iowa, for that purpose. Their advertisements, to which readers may well give careful attention, are now running in this paper. Look up the advertisement and write to the firm for their "Lightning Book," giving all particulars.

The Business End of Manitobas Dairy Farming.

The transportation of cream from long distances without loss of character to that product is one of the most interesting subjects before the farming public at the present moment. The facility with which it can be handled has satisfied some of the men who are conducting large mixed farming operations that the simplest and best paying method is to get rid of the butter and cheese making detail at home and ship the cream to some of the large companies.

The Carson Hygienic Dairy Co., of Winnipeg, is one of the latest of these to take the field and of course do so with one of the largest and most approved plants designed to meet the requirements of the latest hygienic method of treating the cream.

This company quite recently held its first annual meeting, and the condition of the accounts showed a most gratifying result of its initial year, and following this success, the board of directors were glad to sanction a scheme of structural additions and increased working plant submitted by the manager to meet the rapidly growing demands which are being made on the outfit.

The Carson Company is advertising extensively for cream, finding, as it does, that the demand in Winnipeg and district of the ice cream and butter trades is practically unlimited. The status of the company (which includes the names of Dr. C. W. Gordon and Messrs. J. A. M. Aikins, Ed. Brown, J. Robinson, G R. Crowe, F. P. Dodds, W. G. Styles, C. V. Alloway, G. G. White and other prominent business men of Winnipeg in its directorate and list of stockholders) is beyond question and the shipper, while incurring no risk, has the additional inducements of prompt payment twice a month; cans supplied and express charges paid.

In providing a superior grade of cream and butter that sells at one or two cents more than other butters on the city market, the Carson Company is in a position to pay the maximum price per pound for butter fat.

The management of the whole concern is in the hands of Professor W. J. Carson, who formerly had charge of the dairy department of Manitoba Agricultural College. Its development has certainly been surprising and quite in excess of the best its friends had hoped for at the commencement. Starting in March, 1909, with four horses, it now requires stable room for 29 horses and has 23 wagons actively employed at the moment of writing.

Lost Valuables.

A unique invention has recently been put on the market by a well known Winnipeg manufacturer. It consists of a combination solid steel safe and filing cabinet and will fill a long felt want as a household safety deposit device. It is very strongly gotten up, is fire proof and practically indestructible for filing papers, documents and important books, etc. It is really indispensible where absolute security and privacy is desired. It is especially adaptable to the farmer who heretofore has been deprived of the privilege of systematically looking after his affairs without going to a great deal of expense. The price at which this cabinet is installed is very low, hence it is a foregone conclusion that the manufacturer, The 20th Century Filing Co., of Winnipeg, will add one more to Winnipeg's important concerns who have anticipated the wonderful opportunities of manufacturing and selling direct to the consumer. This "advt." with an illustration of their new invention appears in this issue.

Free Sample of Amatite--The Roofing That Needs no Paint.

There are doubtless many readers of this paper who are users of ready roofing, who are not familiar with Amatite.

This is a new type of roofing which came upon the market a few years ago and has found wide favor on account of its mineral surface which needs no painting. This mineral surface is embedded in pitch, which grips the stone firmly, and makes a kind of pitch-concrete surface. This surface is abundantly able to withstand all sorts of weather year after year without any painting.

Its price is no higher than that of the old-fashioned painted kinds. In fact, in many cases it will be found to cost considerably less.

Next time you paint your roofs remember that painted roofings are no longer the only kind you can buy.

In the meantime it is a good idea to look up Amatite. You can get full information and free sample from the manufacturers on request. Address The Paterson Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

In Every Province.

The Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited, manufacturers of the famous Magnet cream separator, are now located in each Province in Canada, owning their own property, which indicates the success of this first class machine. Their large warehouse has just been completed in Regina, and they will commence immediately to build a large warehouse in Winnipeg. Mr. T. S. Petrie, general manager of the company, has just returned from a visit east, and he reports that the factories in Hamilton are running over time to supply the trade, which goes to show the superiority of the Magnet. More Magnet separators are being sold this year than ever before, which shows that it is generally known that it pays the dairymen to buy a substantial article. Mr. A. B. Petrie, the president of the company, is now in the West to look after the building operation.

FREE SAMPLE CULVERT To FARMERS

Say you are interested, and we will gladly send you **Free** and postpaid a sample of the only **Practical** culvert and a handsomely illustrated book telling all about it. For drainage, road-repair, and a score of farm-uses there is no culvert so economical as this. Made of heavy **Billet Iron**; curved cold into half-sections. Then deeply corrugated---makes it five times stronger than smooth-surfaced pipe. Heavily galvanized with lead and zinc to make it proof against rust, dampness, decay, corrosion. Will outlast any other material.

LEARN ALL ABOUT THE MOST PRACTICAL and DURABLE CULVERT

PEDLAR NESTABLE GALVANIZED CULVERT

These pictures show how easily and quickly you can lay **Pedlar Culvert**. Comes nested, half-section within half-section---saving freight and cartage. Triple-thick Flat flange locking ribs on each side are clamped together by a simple tool---no bolts nor rivets needed. Joints are broken---only culvert you can do that with. Ends interlap. Will stand tremendous strains. Won't leak, nor buckle, nor crack from frost. **Cheaper than wooden culverts**

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Investigate first. Send for the free sample and book. Then recommend this culvert to your township officials---push the Good Roads Movement---this culvert keeps roads in better shape. Use it, too, for any drainage about your farm---there's a size for every purpose. Railways use and approve it---and you know what careful buyers railways are! Investigate.

Rust-Proof
Won't Decay
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Send NOW for FREE Sample, Booklet No. 59, and Low Prices.
Address our place nearest to you.

Made in Every Size from 8 to 72 ins. diameter

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409

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The Distracted Father: "Go on howl into that! And then later on, you'll know what you owe your parents."

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BETWEEN

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CANADIAN NORTHERN

Tickets on Sale May 21st to 24th
Valid for Return to May 26th, 1910

Full information from Local Agent, or write

R. CREELMAN,
Asst. General Passenger Agent
Winnipeg, Man.

Lost

Red cow, with horns, some white on left hind leg and branded RA on the left shoulder. J. H. Size, Daysland, Alta.

Lost

Two sorrel colts, a year old, and one brown, two years old. Finder will receive a reward of $5 by notifying Homer Clark, of McTaggart, Sask.

MARKETS

The situation in the grain markets is very carefully reviewed in the following special letter written for us after the close of the markets on May 16:—

WHEAT

In the last two weeks there has been a very quiet time as regards the demand for and trade in actual wheat and wheat flour, and it can be said that the commercial situation has been very dull and at times almost lifeless. While, however, what is called the cash wheat trade has been slow and quiet, the speculative markets have had a very active and at same time a very erratic trade.

Naturally with very dull demand, and evidence of fair supplies of old crop wheat and flour to be drawn on, together with what has nearly all along seemed the probability of another large world's crop of wheat for 1910, following the record crop of 1909, the majority of traders in the speculative markets have gradually taken to the bear side, and believing money could be made by selling wheat for future delivery, and trusting to luck to buy it in later at less than they had sold at, they have kept on selling wheat that is not yet grown, far less harvested. It so happens that in the Chicago market, wheat for May delivery is in what is called a congested state; that is, some professional speculators have sold a great deal of certain grades of wheat for delivery in the Chicago market in May and other professional speculators have bought it. Mixed among them may be other speculators who would not be classed as professionals. The whole stock of wheat in Chicago of all grades is very moderate at the present time, being only 2,933,000 bushels against 4,539,000 bushels last year at this time. The total stock of what is called the contract grades is only about 1,500,000 bushels against about 3,000,000 bushels a year ago, and most of this contract wheat belongs to some of the large traders who have millions of bushels of the May delivery bought from other speculators who have sold short on the market. These short sellers must either bring wheat that will grade contract, into Chicago from the outside, by the end of May, or else buy back in the open market what they have sold, and in doing so it means that they must buy from the people they sold to. In order to meet these contracts in time, some of the sellers are getting one Northern wheat shipped from Duluth to Chicago, but the bulk of the contracts will no doubt be covered by buying in the Chicago market, or else settling privately at a high figure with those who have bought the wheat. This condition of things as regards Chicago May wheat, has caused the price of it to assume a high level to what it otherwise would have done, and to some considerable extent the high price of May wheat in that market has helped all other American markets to be higher, and it seems certain that had it not been for the congested situation in Chicago May wheat, American prices would have gone much lower than they are at the present time.

The most important event recently has been the issue of the U. S. Government Agricultural Department's report on crop situation as at May 1st. This report gives among other things an estimate of the condition of the U. S. winter wheat crop on May 1st and an estimate of the numbers of acres of winter wheat that had been sown, but plowed up or abandoned, up to May 1st, because of winter killing, or deterioration to such an extent as to make it seem expedient to plant the ground with some other crop. The April report this year had been awaited with unusual interest by the trade, but the May report more so. When issued on the 9th inst, the report turned out to be a surprise both to bulls and bears. The acreage abandoned was put at 4,439,000 acres, which was quite as much as anybody expected, but to counteract this, the percentage of condition of the number of acres presumed to be left to come to maturity was 82.1 compared to 80.8, on April 1st, and 83.5 on May 1st last year, and a fourteen years' average of 85.2. This condition 82.1 was generally expected to be around 80, some good authorities were guessing it at not over 78, and in our opinion they would be nearer right than the Government estimate, which seems purposely to have been made high. The number of acres left in crop on May 1st is estimated at 29,044,000, and this is 714,000 acres more than was estimated to have been harvested in 1909. Since May 1st, however, the plowing up of poor fields has continued, and every day yet we hear reports of this still going on, so that when harvest is over our opinion is that there will be fewer acres than were harvested last year. Besides this, with four and a half million acres so poor as to make it better to turn them into some other crop before the 1st of May, there must be a big acreage besides that is so poor that under the best of later conditions this can produce only a very moderate yield. In fact, we hear of a great many fields where grass seeds have been sown with the wheat, and where the wheat is being left for the sake of the grass crop. The indicated probable yield of winter wheat in the United States as by acreage and condition on May 1st is about 417,000,000 bushels compared with 446,000,000 bushels the final estimate of last year's crop after harvest. It seems reasonable to conclude, however, that from the further reduced acreage by plowing up of poor fields, and general opinion that the Government estimate of condition on May 1st is much too high, the ultimate outturn of the crop will be very much smaller than a year ago. Last year the condition improved from May 1st to harvest; this year the probability is that detcrioration will result.

The markets in the United States had, until Government report for May came out, been keeping very firm, though subject to erratic fluctuations, but as soon as the report was out it was construed as bearish and prices declined sharply. Yet at the end of the present two weeks May wheat in Chicago is 5c higher while May in other markets is unchanged to 1c higher. Other months in all markets show little or no change from what they were two weeks ago.

In our Winnipeg market, however, there is some decline in all months, May shows up well with only 1¼c decline, but in July and Oct. wheat the decline is 1¾c.

The spring wheat crop of the Dakotas and Minnesota as well as our own Western Canada is in the making yet. The weather so far over the spring wheat crop country this season has been somewhat abnormal. The land has been unusually dry, owing to the lack of rain in September, October and November. The winter passed away abnormally early. We had two weeks of June weather in March. Since then there has been a preponderance of cold weather with unseasonably hard frosts at night, and bright windy days with absolutely no rain or snow in most parts of the country, until within the last two days there have been fair to good falls of rain over mostly all Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. The ground is so dry, however, that although the recent rains have been most welcome further supplies will be needed immediately, if the new crops are to develop a good foundation for a large future yield.

The latest reports regarding the European crops are not quite so favorable as previously. Bulgaria reports the outlook as favorable. Russian crop reports show conditions as somewhat mixed. The weather in the United Kingdom is cold and the crop promise is unfavorable in consequence. Deterioration is shown in France, owing to lack of sunshine. Germany reports complaints of rye crop going backward, and says that native wheat is scarce, but otherwise conditions are satisfactory. Wheat is lodging in Hungary and Roumania, otherwise the outlook is promising. In both Italy and North Africa drought is reported in sections, while in many places the outlook is favorable. Too wet and cold in Spain. Warm weather is needed in Belgium and Holland, where the crops are backward. India is experiencing a wet harvest and the movement of new crops is small and holders firm. Drouth prevails in Australia, which is unfavorable for seeding.

There is much in the wheat situation in Europe as well as America which is bullish, but the level of price for the near and more distant future is depending on the day to day development of growing crops. We think it scarcely likely that the world will raise another crop this year as large as the world's crop of 1909, which was the largest on record. But such seems to be the increase in the consumption of wheat that it would need another record world's crop to fully replenish stocks and bring prices down to a more normal level.

Our Winnipeg market has been nervous and erratic like the United States markets as regards futures, but there has been almost nothing doing in cash wheat. Owing to large supplies from Russia at cheaper figures, our wheat is not in demand for export on the basis of prices prevailing here. It almost begins to look as if our wheat trade, like that of the United States, was on a domestic basis. There are no very large stocks in Canada, and the total Canadian visible at date is only 7,135,000 bushels. This is a moderate quantity should anything befall this year's crops. The prospect for these was beginning to get serious owing to the long wait for rain, and the recent rains will need to be speedily followed by others and by warmer weather in order to produce good results. There is time yet, but there seems great danger of this turning out a freak weather year. We still, therefore, advise our Western farmers to go slow in marketing the balance of their crops as it is quite possible for later crop and weather developments to be the means of advancing prices much higher than they are at present. Today's cash prices are: 1 Nor., 97⅞c; 2 Nor., 94½c; 3 Nor., 93c. Futures closed May 97⅛c; July, 98⅛c; Oct., 93¾c.

OATS

The oat market has been firmer and showing slightly more activity, but owing to the general easiness on account of the recent rain the prices eased off about ½c to-day. There is a better feeling as regard oats than there was, and there is a strong probability of oats doing somewhat better in the future. To-day's cash prices are: No. 2, Canadian Western, 32½c; No. 3, C. W., 31½c. Futures closed May 32⅛c; July, 33¾c; Oct., 33c.

BARLEY

There is almost nothing doing in barley and prices are very little changed at No. 3, 45c; No. 4, 42c.

FLAX

The flax market is very quiet and prices have come down considerably. To-day's cash prices are: No. 1, N. W., 190c; No. 1, Man., 188c. Futures closed May, 190c; July 198c; Oct. 159¾c.

All prices quoted above are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur.—Thompson Sons & Co.

GRAIN INSPECTIONS.

Grain inspections at Winnipeg, Calgary and Canadian inspections at Duluth for the period May 1 to 14 inclusive were as follows:

Spring wheat.—No. 1 Hard, 1 car; No. I Northern, 798; No. 2 Northern, 877; No. 3 Northern, 407; No. 4. 71; No. 5, 14; No. 6, 6; Feed, 1; No established grade, 1; Rej. 1, 73; Rej. 2, 89; No grade, 27; Rej., 23; condemned, 22. Total, 2410 cars.

Winter wheat.—No. 1 Alberta Red Winter, 2 cars; No. 2 A.W.R., 5; No. 3 A.W.R., 3. Total, 10 cars.

Oats.—No. 1 Canadian Western, 40 cars; No. 2 C.W., 309; No. 3 C.W., 54; Extra 1 Feed, 40; No. 1 Feed, 13; No. 2 Feed, 4; Rej., 6; No grade, 1. Total, 467 cars.

Barley.—Extra No. 3, 1 car; No. 3, 67 cars; No. 4, 25; Rej., 2; No grade, cars.

Flax.—No. 1 Northwestern, 71 cars; No. 1 Manitoba, 18; Rej., 2; No grade, 1. Total 92 cars,

LIVE STOCK.

Market quotations are ruling a shade lower on all classes of cattle. Receipts are liberal and the quality good. Some choice stuff is coming in, mostly for export. A few hay fed westerners from near Calgary were in last week. Bater-McLean and Gordon, Ironsides and Fares and doing the biggest part of the exporting. Supply seems to appear

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to a strictly commission firm and have it handled to your advantage. We handle strictly on commission—look carefully after grading—obtain best prices and furnish prompt settlements. Write for market prospects and shipping directions.
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D. SHAW ANDERSON, Importer
Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians
Langdales, Airdrie, Scotland; Brandon, Man.
Leaving for Old Country near end of May, and will take orders for mares for anyone wanting Clydes, Shires, Percherons or Belgians. I expect to be away for two months, but will be back in the West with one or two carloads at Fair time. Strongest kind of guarantee with every horse.

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Exporters of pedigree live stock of every description. Horses of all breeds a specialty. We are at this business all the year round, and can buy cheaper than can anyone who comes over to do his own business. We live on the spot so that our expenses in buying hardly count, and stock is shipped direct to our customers. **In no other way** can you get such good value in imported stock, you can get what you want cheaper by at least 30 per cent through this cutting of expenses.
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MAPLEINE
A flavor used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 50c. for 2 oz. bottle and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wn.

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Gold Filled High Grade Adjustable Bracelet, FREE

The above beautiful **Self Adjustable Ladies' Bracelet**, gold filled, fancy pattern, alternating link, **guaranteed** to wear and to keep color from five to ten years, will fit any size wrist, has large signet top, will stand engraving, **given free**, for selling $4 worth of high grade embossed and colored postcards at 6 for 10c. The cards are all very best quality, and we will exchange any not satisfactory. Write now for cards, and when sold return money and we will send Bracelet. **The Co-Operative Jewelry Co. Dept 17, Winnipeg, Canada.**

steady and buyers who have been in the country are not anticipating any shortage. The quantity of young and she stuff on the market is too great, however, and the effects will be felt later on.

During the last two weeks there has been a pretty fair run of hogs, about 1700 last week. Prices range from $10.25 to $10.50. The J. Y. Griffin Company paid $10.25 per cwt. for one load fed and watered in the yards before weighing.

Sheep are worth $7.00; lambs weighing around 40 pounds are worth $4.00 to $4.50 apiece.

A summary of Winnipeg quotations follows:

Export steers (grain fed) point of shipment	$5.75	6.00
Choice butchers' steers and heifers, off cars Winnipeg	5.50	6.50
Cows and heifers	4.00	5.50
Medium stocks	4.00	5.00
Choice hogs	10.00	10.00
Medium calves	5.00	5.25
Choice calves	5.50	6.00
Choice sheep	5.50	6.75
Choice lambs	6.50	7.50

WINNIPEG HORSE MARKET.

Winnipeg horse dealers report a lessened demand from farmers but great activity on the part of contractors and cities, for heavy horses. The opinion is expressed that after seeding, horses will be cheaper in Manitoba than they are now in Ontario. Farm teams sold this past week as follows: $585, $550, $600, $335. A pair of 2900 pound mares were sold last week for $700.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Dairy butter is quoted at 20 to 25 cents; eggs are worth, 19 cents. Fowl are quoted at 15 to 18.

CHICAGO REPORT.

(Specially prepared by Clay, Robinson & Co.) Chicago Union Stock Yards, May 16.—The predicted shortage in market supplies of cattle has thus far failed to materialize. There have been two and a half million cattle at six markets thus far this year, against the same number in 1909. Chicago and other points show increases, but Kansas City's lessened supply serves to even up the receipts as a whole. The cattle were in the country at the time the predictions were made, and it is but another illustration of the unreliability of such forecasts. We are producing live stock over a vastly wider area; the business is in an ever increasingly larger number of hands. There may be but few big growers, but there is a host of smaller men whose output in the aggregate is tremendous. Again, we have more people to feed, and even if our export business has fallen off and Argentine and Australia given us some concern in the matter of competition, we are on a plane of high prices in every department of the live stock business, as it affects the consumptive demand. True, our production is less than two years ago; in fact, away below what it ought to be, and what it has been the past decade.

But our argument is this: There can be, in our opinion, no marked shortage in cattle receipts this year. The Southwest and Northwest grassers will be moving freely marketward the next few months. There may be less than a year ago, but every one knows that last year's receipts were surprisingly liberal, and if we do have less this year that does not essentially mean a famine run. Bear in mind the host of small rangemen. They are as the army of Sennacherib in numbers, and their influence is not to be regarded lightly. They will "sweep down" in ever multiplying phalanxes and their combined forces will mean no inconsiderable numbers of cattle. There is, too, lots of native grass and cattle roaming over it, and summer supplies of grass-fed natives will in all probability be fairly good. So much for supplies.

Now what of the market: Are we predicting lower rates? Not necessarily. The market has remained upon an excellent basis the past four months. With a continuance of receipts running, say, evenly with a year ago, and our present industrial and commercial activity, and taking conditions the past four months as a criterion for the next eight (not an unreasonable hypothesis), why should values decline seriously? Why should we predict or expect lower prices? They may come, it is true, but if the live stock industry will be saved from the onslaught of over zealous investigators, yellow journalism and unfair criticism and calumny we venture to say the course of the market will be such as to yield the producer very fair returns indeed.

Frozen beef cannot compete with chilled beef, and therefore United States cattle growers have little fear in the growth of the River Plate frozen meat trade. Although the British quotations show that River Plate chilled beef is inferior to chilled beef from the United States, the opinion of exporters at Buenos Ayres and other slaughtering points is that the quality is improving, although the quotations may not yet show it. Yet with the marked falling off in our own exports of meat and meat products we can well find it worth while to watch the progress of the energetic young nation to the south of us, whose stock of cattle is nearly five per capita of population.

David Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo., one of the biggest farmers in America, and who cultivates 24,000 acres of rich Missouri land and 6,000 acres across the border in Iowa, and who considers it a poor year when he does not harvest a million bushels of corn, says beef and pork never will be cheap again. "I don't see how the packers can make much on meat," said he. "The price is so high the people can't afford to eat much of it, and the volume of business has shrunk. The producers' profits have not been reasonable for three years. The law of supply and demand alone is responsible for high prices of meat. There is an actual shortage of hogs. Again there is no cheap land left on which to raise cattle, and those who do raise cattle risk and often stand big losses.

Last week closed with good to prime cattle showing a firm price basis with the finish of the previous week, while the common and medium lots went 10 to 15 cents lower. Top for the week $8.70, with bulk sales at $6.90 to $8.00. Cows and heifers advanced mostly 25 cents with most trading at $4.75 to $6.25 for beef grades and $3.00 to $4.00 for canners and cutters. Bulls advanced 40 to 50 cents, most trading being at $5.35 to $6.25. Calves declined 75 cents to $1.00. There was no safe outlet in the week above $7.75 for even the prime vealers. Stockers and feeders averaged about steady, with trading in main at $5.50 to $6.10 for feeders and $4.85 to $5.35 for stockers.

Sellers had better control of the hog situation last week and advanced rates 25 to 30 cents over the close of the previous week. Top late in the week was $9.75 and most sales at $9.65 to $9.70. The narrow price spread reflected the inferioty of quality.

While good to prime lambs advanced around 25 cents last week, the plain and medium lots lost 10 and 15 cents with sheep 40 to 50 cents lower. Top wooled lambs for the week $9.40 and best shorn $9.10, with bulk trading in latter offerings at $8.25 to $9.00. Most of the yearlings brought $7.50 to $8.10. The summit for sheep was $7.50, while bulk business was at $6.50 to $7.25.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

FARMS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—State requirements. G. Kellett, Carlyle, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—from imported Barred Rocks, Thompson strain, $1.50 and $3.00 per setting of 15. Wm. Gardiner, Brandon, Man.

SHORTHORNS—A few 2 and 3-year-old heifers at a little over beef prices, 3-year-olds with calf. Particulars from K. McIver, Virden, Man.

FARM FOR SALE—First-class half-section, near good town, only $16.00 per acre for quick sale. George Kellett, Carlyle, Sask.

SEED GRAIN—A choice lot of Red Fife Wheat and Abundance Oats for sale. Samples and prices upon application. Jno. A. Mooney, P. O. Box 7, Regina, Sask. Phone.

FOR SALE—Cedar posts and first-class cord wood, ready for shipment to country points in carload lots. Quotations promptly given. Telephone Main 9646. P. J. Irwin, 94 King St., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Eggs from pure-bred Buff Orpingtons, 13 for $1.50, 100 for $8.00. Only Buff Orpingtons kept. Birds have free range. S. Dunfield, Swan Lake, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Send for full particulars, beautiful suburban homesites near Vancouver—full quarter acres — easy terms. Write — Western Brokerage Co., 720 Pender St., West, Vancouver, B. C.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS R. M. Kellogg strain, $10.00 per thousand, by freight or express at purchaser's expense. By mail, postpaid, $2.00 per hundred. Monrad, Wigen, Creston, B. C.

NEW IDEAS WANTED—If you hold patents and wish to dispose of them, or if you have good ideas and want patents, write us. We will help you. It's our business. Lyon & Gladstone, 210 Somerset Bolck, Winnipeg, Canada.

AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—To sell our hardy Ontario Nursery Stock. Outfit free, liberal commission. State territory wanted. Thos. W. Bowman & Son Co., Ltd., Ridgeville, Ontario.

FENCE POSTS—Cedar and Tamarac, carload lots quality guaranteed, prices to suit. Quotations on receipt. Shipments anywhere. Wilton Bros., Hay, Grain, Produce and Wood Merchants, Cor. King and James, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—We have a number of re-built threshing engines, portable and traction, in first-class order, from 16 to 30 horse power, we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co. Limited, 76 Main Street, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 41.

EGGS FOR SALE—Pure bred Rhode Island Reds, $2.00 per setting of fifteen. Also Hawkins' prize strain of White Wyandottes. From pen No. one $1.50 per setting of fifteen, pen No. two $1.00. Only tested eggs sold. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

FRUIT LANDS—OKANAGAN FRUIT LANDS grow prize-winning fruits, commanding top prices. Ten acres irrigated land assures independence and delightful home. Low prices, easy terms. Illustrated booklet. Panton & Emsley, Vancouver, British Columbia.

MEN WANTED—in every locality in Canada to make $20 per week and $3 per day expenses advertising our goods, posting up showcards in all conspicuous places and generally representing us. Steady work to right men. No experience required. Write for particulars. ROYAL REMEDY CO., London, Ont., Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Are you interested in British Columbia? Send postal for free sample copy of Vancouver Daily World and full particulars of their great dot contest. Two premiums of $25 a month for life are among the prizes. Send at once. —The World, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REAL ESTATE—FORT GEORGE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway terminal. Centre richest farming area. Banks, business establishments already purchasers—Lots $150 up, ¼ cash. Farm lands also. Northern Development Co., Vancouver, B. C.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S. C. Brown Leghorns, pen contains 1st cock, 2nd pullet Brandon and Regina 1910; S. C. White Leghorns; Buff Wyandottes, 1st cock and 1st pen Regina, 1st and 2nd hen Brandon; Pitt Games, also Buff Cochin Bants, 2nd cock, Brandon, old English Game Bants. Eggs 15 for $2.00. F. Hilts, Box 6, Kennedy, Sask.

FOR SALE—320 acres for $16000, seven miles from Vernon, B. C., 150 fruit trees, several hundred berry canes, etc. Soil all good, large portion black loam, nine acres cleared and cultivated, balance mostly timbered, about 4,000,000 feet good timber, large quantity cedars. Abundance of wild fruit, pea vine grass, saw mill one mile, good roads. Timber worth $24000 in logs delivered at mill. School half mile. A bargain. T. G. Wanless, Box 404, Vernon, B. C.

FOR SALE—Half section in Bradwardine district, buildings, 200 acres broken, 45 fenced, 7 young horses, 26 head cattle, crop, implements, etc. Buyer to take all, price $30 per acre, or $13,500 buyer take everything. Three mares due to foal any time, 12 cows to calve. Splendid cash market at Rivers, G. T. P. divisional point, eight miles away. Other shipping points two miles away. Apply to A. N. J., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Two Ayrshire bulls, rising three years old, pedigreed. Thos. Lothian, Pipestone, Man.

WILL SELL—Four improved farms, $10.00 per acre. Four hundred down on each quarter, balance to suit. James Enright, Invermay, Sask.

FOR SALE—Eight furrow engine gang, G. Reed Brathe, Regina. Good as new, only used a few days. Apply G. P. Wastle, Oak Bluff.

FOR SALE—Ayrshire bull, 18 months old, bred from prize-winning stock. Dam gave 1025 lbs. milk last month. J. T. Tully, Reaburn, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—For sale at eight cents per lb., in bran sacks, f. o. b. Virden. Wm. Dillon, box 657, Virden, Man.

BROTHER—Accidently discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. A. C Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

SELECTED POTATOES FOR SEED—At $2.00 per cwt., $1.00 per bush. in lots of 25 bush. or over, sacks furnished. Sunrise (white), Honey Eye Rose (red). Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man.

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—One dollar per setting, five dollars per hundred. Also Berkshire Suckers, registered, purchasers name ten dollars each. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man.

FOR SALE—Trotting bred stallion. Will sell cheap or take one or a pair of good drivers on him. Reason for selling, six years on same route. Apply to M. P. McClellan, V. S., Grenfell, Sask.

EGGS FOR SALE—From pure bred prize-winning White Rocks and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, $1.00 per 15 for balance of season. Roy Hipwell, Stonewall, Man.

PURE BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—All pups from this pair have turned out great workers. Dogs five dollars, females two dollars each. Alex Porter, Alexander, Man.

EXCHANGE OR SALE—Good second hand traction steam threshing and plowing outfit, near Winnipeg. Want land or registered cattle or draft mares and a stallion. Address Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray County, Minn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LANDS—Send for full particulars, special offer of lands in the famous Fraser Valley—Rich soil, mild climate, good fruit and dairy country. Dept. D., Reynolds & Blecha, Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B. C.

PERMANENT WORK WANTED — By a young man, on grass or arable farm, well up to his work, good references from English and Scotch farmers. State conditions. Apply Laseur, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED?—Each issue of my matrimonial paper contains about forty columns advertisements of Ladies and Gentlemen from all sections of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe—rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, etc. Sample copy mailed sealed free. W. H. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio.

WIDOW FROM THE COUNTRY—taking her daughter to the south for the benefit of her health, will sell either her Singer Sewing Machine, or Heintzman piano, bought six months ago for cash, at half price to responsible party in the country on easy fall payments at 6 per cent interest. Apply C. P. W., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

ROCKWOOD POULTRY CLUB—Eggs from the following pure bred fowls now reduced to $1.25 per 15: Barred Rocks, Buff, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas and Buff Cochins Quality the same. Quick shipment. Cheapest way to get new blood for next year. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man. (Secretary).

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. W. Summers, Box W. 95, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

BEE HIVES

Dovetailed bee hives made from select pine lumber. Made to hold eight Hoffman frames, and division board.

Every hive fitted with metal frame supports which prevents bees from scaling frames to hive.

The bottom is detachable, and is made reversible for winter or summer use. Top is covered with prepared wool roofing. Price each $1. $5.75 per half dozen, $11 per dozen, in lots of two dozen or more $10 per dozen. Brett Bros., Dugald, Man.

WOOL Wanted in any quantity. Write for Prices.
WM. GRAHAM
80 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

For nothing I will tell you all about Cement

These pictures show you plainly how simple a matter it is to change a decrepit frame house into one of cement-stone.

You may have my expert advice without charge. I can save you considerable money. I charge nothing.

YOU pay nothing for what I tell you.

And the reason I offer you my services for nothing is simply that the companies that employ me want the farming community awakened to the value that cement—of the right kind—has for every farmer. Even if they never sell you any cement, they want you and your neighbors to be informed on the uses of cement—and the ease and simplicity with which you can cheaply use it.

No High-Priced Labor Necessary

I can soon show you that it does not require an expensive mechanic to use cement-concrete instead of lumber for ANY purpose. I make the whole subject so plain and simple that you yourself could easily renovate your frame house, barn, hen house, wagon shed. I will tell you how to make a hundred farm-utilities from cement quickly and cheaply—more cheaply than you could with lumber. And bear in mind the fact that you are charged nothing for this "Education in Cement-Using." You will not be bothered to buy anything, either. There are no "strings" to this talk of mine—not one. Just write me and ask questions.

Cement Endures—Lumber Decays

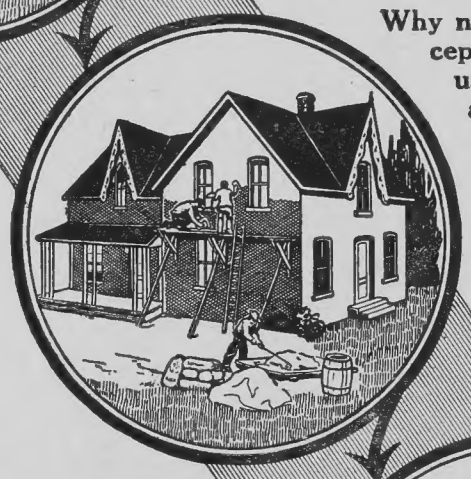
That alone is the biggest reason why you should overcoat your house and barn with cement, as I will tell you precisely how to do. Cement is almost indestructible. Buildings exist in Great Britain and elsewhere that were built of cement by the Romans two thousand years ago. For cement rightly used—as I will show you how to use it — makes structures fire-proof; wet-proof; decay-proof; warmer in winter; cooler in summer. And it is ECONOMICAL—much more so than lumber, for ninety-nine uses out of a hundred.

For the asking, you are welcome to use my knowledge. You can inform yourself fully on the whole big question of the use of cement for practically every use you are probably putting lumber to now. I will instruct you fully, in plain language, in the use of cement for making anything from a fence-post to a dairy-barn. And I can show you how to save money by using cement for any building purpose instead of using wood. Simply tell me your name and address and mention what sort of a structure you think of building or repairing—whether a residence, a poultry house, or even a drinking-trough.

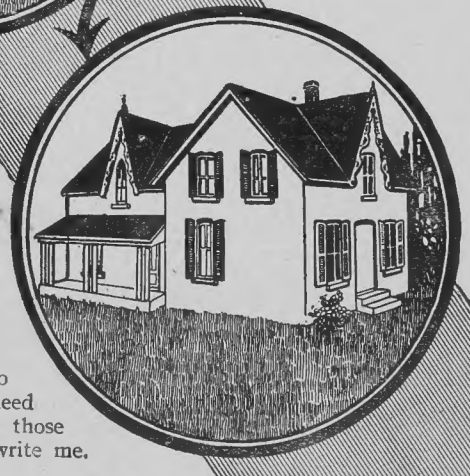
You have nothing at all to pay for the advice and instruction I will promptly send you. Write to me before you buy another bill of lumber for any purpose. Be sure to.

Alfred Rogers
THE CEMENT MAN

Why not write me to-day? Accept my free services, make use of my knowledge to any extent; and you will not be under the least obligation or expense if you do. We want you to KNOW cement; and I will do all I can to help you KNOW it.



Verandas
Box Stalls
Driveways
Fence Posts
Well Curbs
Feed Yards
Barn Floors
Cellar Walls
Root Cellars
Horse Blocks
Chimney Caps
Chicken Houses
Watering Troughs
Curbs and Gutters
Windmill Foundations
Storage Water Tanks



Read This List of a Mere Few of the Uses Cement has on the Farm

Then write to me for particulars of how to build these things from cement—doing the work yourself, if you like, in spare time. Don't wait to write because you are not just ready to make any improvement to your buildings. Talk it over with me if you only need a few fence-posts or a watering-trough. Even on those small items I can save you considerable. Just write me.

ALFRED ROGERS THE CEMENT MAN

318 Stair Building, Toronto

Seventy Years Experience Behind These

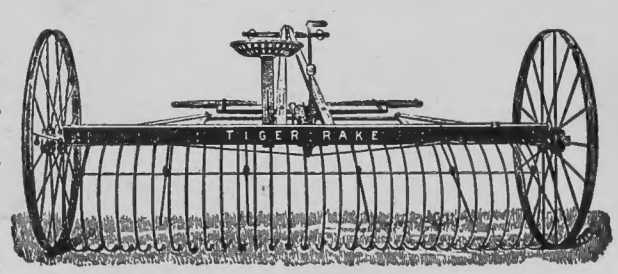
FROST AND WOOD

Farm Implements

AND you can take it for granted that there are none to equal them in Canada to-day. The older men in the agricultural world know this to be a fact—the younger ones are learning it.

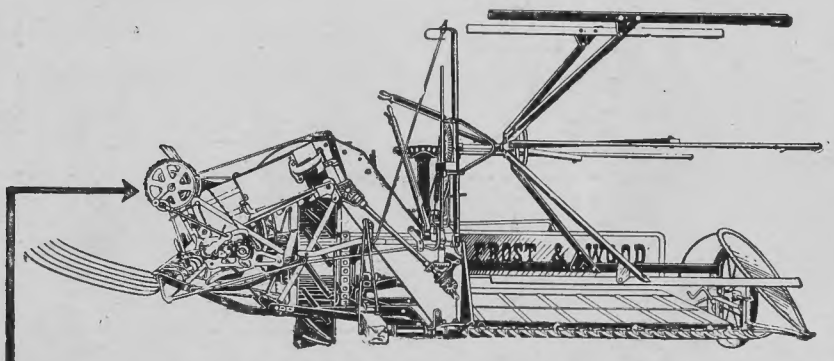
You'll need some of the implements described here, because, like every other farmer, you'll want to harvest your crops efficiently at the lowest cost and with the least labor and trouble. Don't put your orders off till the last minute—get our Catalogue and select what you want in good time, so that you'll be well in hand when harvest does come.

This illustrates our popular Tiger Rake, which is built in three sizes, 8. ft., 24 teeth; 9 ft., 28 teeth; 10 ft., 30 teeth. With the exception of guide board and shafts, it is made entirely of steel and is therefore very strong and light. It has an automatic Foot Dump, so that there is absolutely no labor required to operate it, the horse or horses doing all the work. Another exclusive feature is our new automatic locking device for holding the teeth up when the Rake is not in use.



FROST and WOOD RAKES

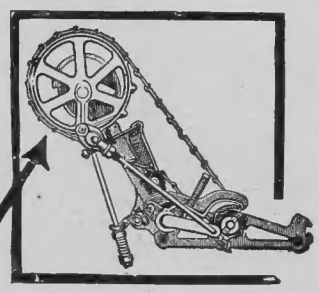
We bend the teeth from a special quality of spring steel, temper them thoroughly, so that they are well equipped to stand all strains. The Rakes are equipped with under-cleaners unless otherwise ordered. The 9 ft. and 10 ft. Rakes are equipped with combination Pole and Shafts and supplied with steel wheels only, 8 ft. Rakes can be shipped with wood wheels if required. Write for our Catalogue and go over our whole line of Rakes; we know we have just what you want.

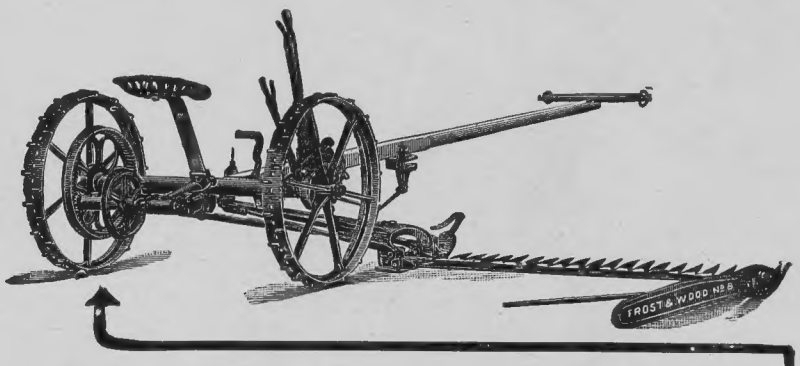


FROST and WOOD BINDERS

This binder is positively in a class of its own—far ahead of any other machine on the market. We haven't room to detail all its many excellent merits here, but we do want you to consider one important feature—our Eccentric Sprocket-Wheel.

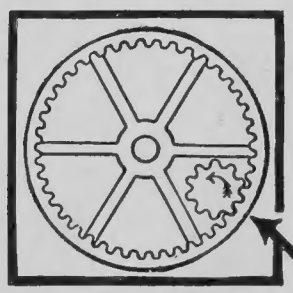
Notice that there are **three long** spokes and three short ones—based on the old leverage idea, the longer the bar, the greater the power. When the grain is being compressed and tied, the packer arms require all the power they can get to make nice tight sheaves and the chain which drives the Eccentric Sprocket is then pulling over the long arms of the wheel, exerting a steady powerful draw. After the bundles are compressed and tied the chain has reached the short arms of the Eccentric Sprocket and must therefore travel faster, thus the bundles are discharged quickly and everything is ready again for another bundle to be compressed, tied and discharged. In short, the long arms develop **power,** the short arms **speed.** But get our Catalogue and go into the whole details carefully yourself.





FROST and WOOD No. 8 MOWER

Here's another case where space prevents us giving all the good points, so we urge you to write for our Catalogue if you are thinking of buying a reliable Mower. Ours are built in various sizes from 3 ft. 6 in. cut to a 7 ft. cut. You will notice that the small gear wheel is inside the large one on what is called the **Internal** Gear principle. Both these wheels travel in the same direction. Now, on most Mowers the gears are arranged exactly opposite, the small gear wheel being on the outside. This is a decidedly bad feature, because the wheels work one **against** the other, causing a great amount of friction, wearing down the cogs and eventually a loose connection. You can easily prove the superiority of the Internal Gear Principle for as soon as you drop the bar and start the team the knives begin cutting. There is no lost motion, no jerks, no backing up—the action is immediate. Our Mower is liberally supplied with Roller Bearings—ensuring long life and light draft. It is made of first-class materials and put together by expert workmen. Let us send you the whole story to read at home—free.



Write to Our Sole Agents in Western Canada

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG

BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON